The Racine Journal.

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DEMOCRATS GET THE BEST OF IT

Elect Michael Higgins Mayor of Racine by 32 Majority.

GET FIVE OF SEVEN ALDERMEN

Republicans Elect Five Out of Seven Supervisors—City Council Will Stand 8 Democrats, 5 Republicans and One Populist.

Mayor—MICHAEL HIGGINS, Dem.
City Clerk—HENRY J. SCHROFF, Rep.
Justice of Peace — MICHAEL SHIEL, Dem.
Assessor — JAMES A. BEAUGRAND, Rep.

The old adage, that a fair election day means a Republican victory, did not hold good in Racine yesterday. It was a decidedly Democratic day and in many respects a land slide. The city is Republican easy enough, but for some reason there was lack of interest on the part of the people and they did not come out and poll the full vote.

Possibly no politician in the Belle City ever witnessed a cleaner and more quiet campaign and election. This may be attributed to the fact that both candidates at the head of the respective tickets were men of ability and integrity, large property owners and every way fitted to represent the people.

Frederick W. Klein, the Republican nominee for mayor, was only defeated by 32 votes. Where he fell behind most was in the Second ward, the Republican stronghold. Usually a heavy vote is cast and the Republican majorities range from 225 to 250. The total vote yesterday was 506 and Mr. Klein only received 78 majority. Just why such a large per cent of voters stayed at home is not easy to explain. Had the usual rousing majority been piled up the election of Mr. Klein would have been certain.

Henry J. Schroff, as was predicted by the Journal, rolled up the magnificent majority of 1,008, for the office of city clerk, over his Democratic opponent, William Schultz. It is only another illustration of the popularity of a man who is kind and considerate of every class of people with whom he comes in contact.

Probably the greatest surprise was the run made by Michael Shiel, the Democratic nominee for justice of the peace, in defeating D. J. Mercy, the Republican candidate, by 707 majority. Even the most sanguine friends of Mr. Shiel never dreamed of such a result and it is one of those victories that puzzle politicians of all grades.

James A. Beaugrand, the Republican candidate for assessor, and known as the old war horse, lead the whole procession, burying his opponent, George E. Smith, Democrat, under the phenomenal majority of 1,234. No one doubted for a moment that "Jim" would lose, it was only a question of the size of the majority.

The defeat of Jonas Hoyle for alderman of the First ward, by N. F. Reichert, Democrat, by 63 majority, was not expected. Mr. Hoyle and his friends expected a majority of 25 to 35 and Mr. Reichert did not dispute it. Mr. Hoyle says that he is satisfied and attributes his defeat to the floating vote, believing that the tax-payers, or at least the majority of them, gave him their support. Mr. Reichert is a heavy contractor and tax-payer and will no doubt make a good official.

In the Third ward there was a hot fight for alderman between Dr. E. R. Evans, Republican, and Michael Zirbes, Democrat. Mr. Zirbes was only elected by 6 votes.

Th Fourth ward elected Joseph J. Kral, Democrat, for alderman, over Louis Wirth, Republican, by 38 votes. The election of Mr. Wirth was expected and the east side of the ward gave him a good round majority, but the west side overcame it.

Every effort was made to defeat J. S. Austin, the Republican nominee for alderman in the Fifth ward, but he won by the grand majority of 135. Michael Wilton was his Democratic opponent and then some Republicans, who did not like Mr. Austin because he had acted wisely in regard to improvements when in the council before, prevailed upon Mr. Morgan to run, hoping to defeat Mr. Austin in that way.

James Sabiston, the Republican in the Sixth ward, made a great run against the biggest kind of odds. Albert Link, who was his opponent, has always been a Populist and placing him on the Democratic ticket, virtually gave him the support of the two parties and still Mr. Sabiston held him down to 14 majority.

Peter Tiedeman, the Democratic nominee in the Seventh ward, again forcibly illustrated that he has the vote of the Seventh in his pocket. There were many who believed that he would be defeated, but when the votes were counted it was found that he had 140 more than William Higgie, his opponent. Republicans cut Mr. Higgie on the ground that he once ran independent when Mr. Giese was placed in nomination on the Republican ticket. Had Gustave Mueller stood on the Republican ticket Mr. Tiedeman might have been retired.

Of course David Lawton was elected in the Second ward, having it all his own way, there being no opposition.

A glance above will show that the Democrats elected five out of the seven aldermen and the next council, with a Democratic mayor, will stand 8 Democrats, 5 Republicans and 1 Populist. Mr. Leimbach is the Populist member, but he will vote with the Democrats and this will make it 9 to 5.

It is probably well that the body is Democratic, with the mayor of the same persuasion. There is a great deal to be done the coming year and the people will watch the administration carefully. With Mr. Higgins at the head and the fact that he is a careful and successful business man, is sufficient evidence that he will give the city an administration to the best interests of the public.

The tabulated account will show that Matt Speich, Democrat, was elected supervisor of the First ward, defeating Mr. Dutton, Republican, by 88 votes. Thos. L. Williams was elected in the Second, with no opposition; Charles Epstein, in the Third, no opposition; Edward Jenks, in the Fourth, over Sig. Nelson, Republican; Charles Mohr, in the Fifth, beating Ove Fisher by 233. Frank Tieknor, Republican, won out in the Sixth by 110, and George Miller in the Seventh, by a handsome majority. This gives the Republicans 5 and Democrats 2. The board will be largely Republican.

THE RESULT OF ELECTION.

The Personnel of the Town and Village Officers Elected.

The following ticket was elected in the village of Union Grove:

President, J. S. Blakey; trustees, C. H. Thompson, D. M. Jones, Ervin Connell, J. C. Drury, C. E. Meredith, Richard Russell; village clerk, E. W. Treat; village treasurer, A. A. Conner; assessor, A. Giddings; supervisor, O. L. Crabb; justice of the peace, J. Z. Collier; constable, Moses Murgatroyd.

In Yorkville the ticket elected was: Supervisors, Wm. Lory, chairman, Geo. Gillett, Thos. J. Whitcher; town clerk, J. F. Moyle; assessor, Charles Wait; town treasurer, A. B. Jones; justice of the peace, Robert B. Argett, James Lugg; constables, A. P. Nelson, Harry C. Jones, William Vyvyan, James Birchell.

In Norway: Board of supervisors, H. F. Johnson, chairman, E. S. Thompson, Henry Anderson; town clerk, James L. English; treasurer, Charles Mealy; assessor, Michael Jacobson; justices of the peace, G. Gunderson, 2 years; Dr. W. C. Hanson, 2 years; F. Overson, 1 year; A. Anderson, 1 year; constables, M. Spillum, A. Storley, L. J. Thompson.

Over at Waterford: Board of supervisors, Wm. Shenkenberg, chairman, James H. Quinn, Zach. Auson; town clerk, Christian Berger; treasurer, Albert J. Topp; assessor, J. E. Bennett, justices of the peace, Herman J. Mueller, Delbert Utter, Wm. Sanders, fill vacancy; constables, B. G. Foat, Seymour Barnes, T. C. Paulson.

Mt. Pleasant elected: chairman, H. J. Herzog; supervisors, R. E. Roberts, Luther Place; assessor, E. D. Davis; town clerk, John D. Jones; treasurer, John Bowers; justices of the peace, John T. Lee, Wm. Pierce; constables, Thomas Burns, Ralph Ellarson.

In Dover: Board of supervisors Frank Cox, chairman, John Patrick, Mike Fecker; town clerk, J. T. Gorman; treasurer, Steve McCarthy; assessor, Thos. McKee; justices of the peace, Fred Sonder, Battie Gleason, William Edwards; constables, Antone Miller, James Dolan, George Lewis.

Town of Burlington: Supervisors, N. H. Ayers, chairman, Chas. McCumber, P. L. Cunningham; town clerk, D. A. Warren; treasurer, Fred Mengler; assessor, Jacobson; justices of peace, Ben Mayer, Thos. Cunningham; constables, Charles Reed, Matt Cunningham.

Caledonia: Supervisors, Christian Erbe, chairman, Jacob Hess, George R. Baker; town clerk, John Trumbull; treasurer, John Goebel; assessor, Q. P. Sands, justices, Christian Erbe, 2 years; John Summerten, 2 years; Vincent Smercheck, 1 year; Frank Wishan, 1 year; constables, Wm. Wilson, 1 year; Isaac O. Mann, 1 year.

Village of Burlington: President, Wm. A. Colby; trustees, F. J. Ayers, J. A. Chen, A. P. Coon, H. J. Edwards, S. M. Reinhardy, O. F. Klueger; assessor, Nic. Gill; treasurer, John Heitz; clerk, Jos. Reuschlein; supervisor, A. M. Aldrich; constable, H. Andrews.

At Rochester we were only able to secure the name of the chairman, Geo. Eia; clerk, Wm. Bell.

In the town of Raymond Walter J. Shumway was elected chairman.

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NO SETTLEMENT APPARENTLY.

It Looks as if the J. I. Case T. M. Co. and Machinists Will Never Agree.

As the days roll on, the prospects for a settlement at the engine department at the J. I. Case T. M. Co. become less. The company have doubled up the day and night force and the shops are not run during the night. The men still refuse to go to work unless the company promise to take all back and show no discrimination, but the company will never take back three certain men. Some of have machinists have secured employment in other places and others are negotiating for positions.

A benefit ball has been announced by Belle City No. 437, I. A. of M., for the striking machinists, to take place at the Lakeside Auditorium, Friday evening, April 14.

AMERICAN SUPREMACY MUST BE ENFORCED.

Philippine Commissioners Issue a Proclamation to Inhabitants Promising Them Self-Government.

NEW YORK, April 4.—A cable from Manila gives the text of the United States Phillipine commissioners' proclamation to the inhabitants. It assures the people of the islands of the cordial good will and fraternal feeling entertained for them by the president and people of the United States, and declares the main object of the American government, apart from the fulfillment of solemn obligations toward the family of nations assumed by the acceptance of sovereignty over the Philippines is the well-being, prosperity and happiness of the Philippine people, and their elevation and advancement to a position among the most civilized peoples of the world.

Unfortunately, the proclamation continues, these pure aims have been misinterpreted to some of the inhabitants of certain islands, with the consequence that our forces were attacked without just cause.

The proclamation says the United States will be guided in its relations with the Filipinos by the following principles:

The supremacy of the United States must and will be enforced throughout every part of the archipelago. Those who resist will accomplish their own ruin. The Philippine people will be granted most ample liberty and self-government reconcilable with the maintenance of a wise, just, stable, effective and economical administration of public affairs and compatible with the sovereign and internal rights and obligations of civil rights, religious freedom and equality of all before the law is guaranteed. Neither the people nor the islands will be used for the purpose of exploitation. They are guaranteed an honest and effective civil service in which the natives will be employed to the fullest practical extent. Taxation will be placed on a sound and economical basis to be expended only in the maintenance of the Philippine government and general public improvements. The local funds will be used only for local purposes. It is believed that under this plan the taxes will soon be reduced. A pure, speedy and effective administration of justice will be established.

The construction of roads, railroads and other means of communication and transportation will be established.

Domestic and foreign trade, commerce and agriculture and other industries will be fostered. Provision will be made for elementary and higher schools. Reforms in all departments of the government and all branches of the public service will be undertaken without delay in a way to satisfy well-founded demands, and the highest sentiments and aspirations of the people.

In conclusion, the leading representative men are invited to meet and consult the commissioners.

The proclamation was signed by Dewey, Otis and the three civilian commissioners, J. G. Schurman, Cons. Denby and D. C. Worcester.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The subject discussed at today's cabinet meeting was the long cablegram from Schurmann, chairman of the Philippine commission. It indicated that Aguinaldo's power over his followers was largely based upon coercion and the fear of violence in case they opposed him. Taken in connection with information from Otis led to the belief among the members of the cabinet that the end of the trouble with the Filipinos is near at hand.

CHOICE OF ANTI-QUAY MEN.

Judge Stewart Chosen as a Candidate of the "Insurgents."

HARRISBURG, April 4.—Judge John Stewart of Chambersburg, is the present choice of the AntiQuay Republican members of the legislature for United States senator. He was agreed upon at a meeting of the "insurgents" this morning. Judge Stewart is one of the leading judges of the state.

RUN DOWN BY A FREIGHT TRAIN.

PITTSBURG, April 4.—A freight train on the Pennsylvania road ran down and killed James Dristell, John Clark and fatally injured John McAllister.

JOINED IN BONDS OF MATRIMONY

Nuptials of Miss Virginia Fair and Wm. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

150 GUESTS WERE PRESENT

Ceremony Took Place at Home of Herman Oelrichs—Wedding Presents Were Many and Valuable—Estimated Cost Over $1,000,000.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Youth and Beauty, with millions of money were joined in holy matrimony this noon, when Miss Virginia Fair became the bride of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. A hundred and fifty guests were present in the Fifth Avenue residence of Herman Oelrichs whose wife is a sister of the bride. The conservatory and ball room were transformed into a semblance of an old English garden. At the end of the conservatory a Dias was raised. Over this canopy of latticed smilax were clinging vines and blossoming peach trees. The maid of honor Miss Mary Baldwin Tolfree, preceded the bride through the ball room under the aisle arched with roses.

The organ, especially built for the purpose, pealed out the wedding march. The groom was attended by J. P. Kellogg. In the gallery an orchestra of fifty pieces played nuptial music from Lohengren. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Thomas Murphy, pastor of the church of the Sacred Heart. The Dobbs Kerry was brief. Few relatives were present. Of the Vanderbilts, only Wm. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., and young Harold, brother of the groom were there. The rest of the family is in mourning or have gone abroad. The presents were very numerous and very costly, and valued at over $1,000,000.

SOME OF THE PRESENTS.

Among the bridal gifts were the following: W. K. Vanderbilt, pearls and several handsome carts and traps; Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, the bridegroom's mother, jewels and silver; Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, the bride's sister 24, gold dishes; Herman Oelrichs, four gold dishes; Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, bridegroom's aunt and uncle, twenty-four gold dishes; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. McKay, gold toilet set; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Whitney, gold writing set; Mrs. Astor diamond and turquoise brooch; Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., the bridegroom's cousin, cigar and jewel boxes; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, the bridegroom's cousins, punch bowl; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. DeForest, glass and silver decanters; Mr. and Mrs. M. H. DeYoung, gold basket eighteen inches long and heavy loose handle, the whole basket perforated and decorated with open work; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Crocker, gold tray; Mrs. John W. MacKay, stomacher of diamonds; John W. MacKay, corsaged diamond ornament; Duke and Duchess of Marlborough (the Duchess the bridegroom's sister), four gold loving cups; Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, bridegroom's aunt, silver soup tureen; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. D. Sloane, (Mrs. Sloane bridegroom's aunt), silver trays.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the company repaired to the library and sat down to a wedding breakfast. Subsequently the bride and groom drove away and took a special train for the Vanderbilt country place at Idlehour, Oakdale, Long Island. They will remain there two weeks, and then go to Newport. In the autumn they will go to Europe.

FIGHTING FOR LIFE.

Steamer Wrecked Off Coast of Eureka, California—Twenty Passengers Struggling in the Waves.

EUREKA, Cal., April 4.—The steamer Chilkeat, which sailed today with twenty passengers, is upside down on the bar. People can be seen struggling in the breakers. The life saving crew is out.

WILL ACT AS MISSIONARIES.

Captured Filipinos to be Returned to Their Former Friends and Homes.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—No disappointment is expressed at the war department today because Otis has made no report. It was taken to mean that matters are progressing well and that the conditions indicated in yesterday's dispatches have continued. The war department officials are fully convinced that the backbone of the insurrection is broken and while there may be a raid from time to time by bands of marauders, the main body of troops will surrender. It is said the Filipinos when they find that they are well treated and fed, that the wounded are cared for, and food is sent the suffering, will have less inclination to continue the hostilities. Those so treated will be sent to their homes, and it is believed will be missionaries among their people in favor of the United States.

Fine job work a specialty at the Journal office.

NEW POSTMASTERS.

Recommended by Congressman H. A. Cooper at Whitewater and Jacobsville.

A Washington Dispatch says: Representative Cooper today recommended I. Z. Merriam for postmaster at Whitewater Walworth county. This is one of the best in the First district, paying a little more than $2,000 a year.

Mr. Merriam will not take charge of the office until the expiration of term of the present incumbent, next fall. He was strongly endorsed for the place, the mayor of the city, members of the council, the president and several members of the faculty of the Normal school and prominent business men generally having urged his appointment.

Mr. Cooper also recommended L. P. Holgerson for postmaster at Jacobsville, Walworth county.

WERE PENNILESS.

A Woman After Burying Her Mother in Ohio Left Penniless and with Her Daughter Starts to Walk Home.

A woman and a girl arrived in the city last night via the Chicago & Northwestern railway and applied to the authorities for help. They gave their names as Mrs. Edna Harris and her fifteen year old daughter Carry. They came from Chicago and were shipped to Milwaukee on the Goodrich boat. They belong at Chippewa Falls, Wis., and were penniless. Mrs. Harris said that some weeks ago her mother died at Washington, Ohio, and that the people of Chippewa Falls subscribed a sufficient amount of money to pay the transportation of herself and daughter to Ohio and back, but that when she arrived there she was obliged to spend the return fare money for her mother's funeral expenses and she and her daughter started to walk back to Chippewa Falls. In many of the towns along the way the people paid their fares until they reached Chicago where they were taken to the police station and then shipped to this city. It is expected that the Milwaukee authorities will give the pair transportation to their home.

DECIDES AGAINST WIDOW.

Judge Fish Gives a Decision in Case of John C. Holmes' Estate in Kenosha Co.

Judge Fish gave a decision for the plaintiffs in the John C. Holmes estate case at Kenosha. By the decision Mrs. Greer, the widow, is deprived of her homestead and is depossessed of all the property, except her dower right of fourteen acres.

John C. Holmes died several years ago without leaving a will. The apportionment of the estate was made by a commission, appointed during the judgeship of Volney French. Later on Mrs. Holmes married again, and this suit was brought by the grandchildren of John C. Holmes, asking for restitution of the property and the ejectment of Mrs. Greer. The case has been adjourned from time to time.

MATRIMONIAL.

Miller-Ash.

Miss Katherine Miller and Mr. William R. Ash, both well-known young people of this city, were united in marriage at Kenosha, Saturday by Justice Slater. Mr. and Mrs. Ash will have the best wishes of their many friends for a long and happy married life.

Anderson-King.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Miss Florence Anderson and Mr. Henry King were united in marriage at the St. Joseph church in the presence of many friends and relatives. The newly wedded couple immediately left for the south for a brief wedding tour. The groom is a popular and well known tonsorial artist and the bride is a society lady of the west side.

The Aguinaldoes in the Philippines have about run their course and the complete vindication of our government and triumph is completely assured. The situation is now such, thanks to the valor of our soldier boys and genius of our generals, that the Philippine commissioners are ready to take the matter in charge and wind up the affair.

E. M. Minton

Says: I want the farmers in the vicinity of Union Grove to know that I am selling farm machinery of all descriptions cheaper than they can buy it anywhere else in this county. If you don't believe it, call at my shop, and I will prove it.

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is all you have to pay for the Milwaukee Weekly Sentinel, a newspaper devoted to agricultural pursuits, state news from all counties in the state, and news of importance from all over the United States and the world.

The positive announcement is made that the Democratic platform of 1900 will declare for free silver and Mr. Bryan. Gold Democrats will take notice.

Attention Farmers.

For first-class implements, field seeds, oils, buggies and wagons, come and see me. I can fit you out from a hoe to a steam thresher. Good goods and reasonable prices at New Implement house, Union Grove. H. C. Williams, Prop.

Oils, paints, brushes, sash, doors, etc., lowest price at O. A. Spillum & Co., North Cape.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
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OBITUARY.

Longwell.

Mr. Joseph S. Longwell died March 18, 1899, at his home in the town of Somers, Kenosha county, Wisconsin. Deceased was born in the year 1822 in New Jersey, and came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1835, when but 13 years of age. Deceased was married to Miss Armenia M. Adams in the year 1843. She was born in Indiana in 1827 and came with her parents to Wisconsin in 1835. She died March 20, 1899. There were born to them four children, two of whom are living, Arthur J. Longwell of Somers, Kenosha county, Wisconsin, and Mrs. Luther K. Sears of Mount Pleasant, Racine county. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Longwell had been married over fifty-six years and were laid at rest side by side in Mound Cemetery March 22, 1899.

VALUE OF FRANCHISE.

The error committed of giving away valuable franchises for nothing is now seen throughout the union. But what perhaps has startled people of late years has been the discovery that these public corporations gave their property a value out of all proportion to the actual personality of it, that is to say, the real value only came from the franchise, and it was that which enabled the bonds to be raised, the stock to be sold, and later on, the property to be sold for thousands where the actual value of the personal property in use was worth but hundreds.

But the movement has taken a start and from now on the people will watch closely their public servants. New York has taken a drop to the movements of the corporations and adopting the idea that if a franchise is so eagerly sought after, and so appreciated after it has been obtained, it is worth paying for in the first place.

Perhaps from the east is to come the wave that is to secure for the people the rights their officials have for so long in the past deprived them of. New York city, says a Boston paper, is usually "the determining factor in legislation of this sort (taxation of public franchises.) It usually supplies the bane and sometimes the antidote. The question of taxation in the metropolis has been a serious not to say burning, one since the new budget and the expanded tax rate were made public. Very likely the movement for the taxation of franchises acquired its present impulse largely from the feeling in Greater New York, especially among owners of real estate, who are a pretty important element in its substantial citizenship, that the burdens were being unequally distributed. The summary advancement by a very large percentage of the valuation of real estate, while for the most part exempting personal property, has affected not only the owners, but tenants. With so marked an increase in taxes a certain advance in rents was inevitable, and that strikes at a class whose incomes are not elastic, and who have no means of throwing even a portion of their burdens upon others.

So the situation in New York city, which has been under the fierce light of public criticism since its true character became known, is very likely responsible for the new turn in affairs at the present time. Should the (Ford) bill become law, New York would not be a pioneer in the taxation of franchises. In four states of the union they are assessed and taxed already, in a manner similar to that proposed by the Ford bill; but without doubt, should the Empire state take that position, it would stimulate the spread of the movement into neighboring common wealths. The problem of taxation has everywhere become so formidable that an expedient of this character is likely to invite a wide and sudden popularity."

A late decision of the supreme court that property owners are entitled to compensation from railroads for the use of streets and consequent damage to their property is upon correct lines. The case in question was that of a Manitowoc property owner against the Chicago & Northwestern railway for compensation for the use of the opposite side of the street for a railway track, the contention being that such use was a damage to him. The decision holds that property owners are entitled to all the use of the street and not merely one side of it, and must be recompensed when part of the street is taken, no matter whether or not the consent of the city has been given. From this it would seem that the same line of procedure would follow in use of the streets by other corporations than of railroads, and that the municipal corporation in granting the use of any street or portion of a street only consents to the occupancy of any rights the city itself is entitled to.

It is now certain there will be no passing on passes for state officials. 'Tis well.

REPORTED CHANGES.

Street Car Line For Lafayette Avenue Residents and Double Track on Wisconsin Street.

There is a great talk going on in electric street car circles in regard to what the new management of the M. R. & K. and Belle City lines intend to do, but of course official information is not available. It is said that the West Sixth street line, or a portion of it, is to be abandoned and that an effort will be made to get the right of way to run the line through Lafayette avenue to State street, making a sort of loop or circuit to connect with State and West Sixth streets. Another report is that a double track will be laid the full length of Wisconsin street and that the Park avenue line may be extended through to Lakeside. Whether conductors will be placed on the cars or not is a matter of conjecture. One of the city officials said today that if the lines of the road were extended through new streets of the city, the city would demand compensation.

EASTERN STAR PARTY.

Was a Brilliant Success—Young Society People Out in Force.

In years gone by the members of Racine Chapter, No. 45, Order of Eastern Star, have tendered parties and entertainments, but never was one more brilliant and successful than the annual Easter dancing party given at the new St. Luke's Guild hall last night.

Extensive preparations had been made for the event by the various committees and they did their work well. At least three hundred couples, embracing the cream of Racine's young society, was present and enjoyed the dancing and supper.

The hall, which is by far the handsomest and most commodious in the city, for dancing purposes, was illuminated and the decorations all that could be desired. Schulte's superb orchestra furnished the music, and the gowns of the ladies were handsome and stylish, there being a number in full dress.

But it was down in the dining room where the ladies excelled. The sight was a magnificent one. The tables were formed in the shape of a letter E, and the decorations embraced that stately lily, palms, violets, smilax and other flowers, and together with the white linens and illuminations, made a very pretty and charming effect.

Mrs. William G. Barker was the chairman of the decorating committee; Mrs. Decker had charge of the supper and Mrs. John Bagnell was chairman of the arrangement committee, and with their assistants, deserve the highest praise for their work.

The bill of fare embraced sandwiches, coffee, salads, cream, cake and other good things. In conclusion it can be truthfully stated that the Easter party of Racine Chapter, No. 42, for 1899, was a grand social and financial success.

The Farmers' Paper.

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It might be as well when we send diplomatic representatives abroad, to always choose men who will view things from the United States standpoint, instead of that of the nation they are accredited to.

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The Racine Journal.

THE JOURNAL FOR 1899.

The Weekly Journal is a twelve-page paper, containing interesting correspondence from the county towns and the news of the county and county seat up to the morning of publication, Thursday of each week.

The Weekly Journal contains every week a telegraph report of important National and state matters, and the market reports, revised by good authorities.

The Weekly Journal gives the news of the day unbiased. Its miscellaneous news matter is compiled by competent writers, and the serials published from time to time are from the best authors. Its correspondents are instructed to give the news of interest from their respective towns and local gossip free from personal allusions.

The Weekly Journal is a handsomely printed paper and is a general favorite throughout the sections in which it circulates. It aims to give the news of the day, foreign and domestic, in addition to the local news, and in a readable form. The Weekly Journal is a family paper and will continue in its efforts to give the full satisfaction to its readers.

The subscription price of the Weekly Journal is one dollar ($1.00) a year, in advance, and the several premiums offered are valuable. These premium offers are intended for all subscribers alike, subscribers who for any reason may happen to be in arrears, can obtain the premium desired by paying up all arrears and one year in advance. All premiums must be ordered at the time of paying for the paper. Otherwise they will not be sent or given.

The premium list is as follows:

The Weekly Journal and Womans Home Companion one year, with "Panorama of our New Possessions," for $1.40.

The Weekly Journal and Womans Home Companion one year for 1.35.

The Weekly Journal and the Womans Home Companion one year and the new Home Illustrated Atlas of the World with maps in colors, 100 pages, for $1.50.

The Weekly Journal and Prof. Gleason's Horse Book $1.00.

The Weekly Journal and New York Weekly Tribune one year for $1.10.

The Weekly Journal and the Farm and Home one year for $1.00.

The Weekly Journal and Farm and Home one year, and Handy Atlas of the World, $1.25.

The Weekly Journal and the New York Weekly Press one year for $1.50.

The Weekly Journal one year and the Family Physician, a valuable book for the household, $1.25. If required to be sent by mail, 12 cents additional for postage.

The Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean with the Weekly Journal both one year for $1.20.

The Weekly Journal and the Gentleman Farmer Magazine, both one year for $1.50.

Order Premium Wanted With Paper.

It is understood that no premium ordered will be sent or given unless it is ordered or requested at the time of paying for the paper.

These premiums are sent or given as per announcement, with the proviso that they shall be specifically asked for at the time of paying for the paper. This notice is given so that there shall be no misunderstanding.

Reportorial Notes in and out the city.

There is nothing new in regard to the strike at the Case T. M. Co.

Vacant houses were never more scarce in Racine than at present.

During the present year a number of new flats will be built in the city.

Politicians predict that the vote will be lighter this spring than in many years before.

The old Star Brewery building on Sommard street, is to be torn down and flats erected in its place.

Arthur, the eight year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Burtow, died at its home, 828 Yout street Sunday, of diphtheria.

Bishop Nicholson will administer the rite of confirmation at St. Luke's church next Sunday morning, Low Sunday.

The new building being erected on Main street by B. Hinrichs will be made a double brick store instead of single as was first intended.

James Poulson, of No. 701 Sixteenth street, had his hand seriously injured in a gearing at the Pierce Engine Company shops. Dr. Sorenson attended the case.

The home of Mr. Lindermann, partly destroyed by fire last week, is being repaired. The insurance companies settled the losses promptly and to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Lindermann.

Billy Hassman, who played with the Racine ball team last season, has signed to play ball with the Green Bay team. He made a splendid batting record and if he attends strictly to business and plays ball he is a good man.

Gen. Hall, Richardson, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., is spending the day with his sister, Mrs. F. R. Garlock, at their home on Wisconsin street. Gen. H. was a member of the famous Iron brigade during the war of the rebellion.

Lars Hendrickson has been reported insane by physicians and Judge Belden has committed him to the insane asylum. Hendrickson is the man who was thrown from a C. & N. W. R. R. train and sustained injuries and brought suit for $10,000. Worry over the case has evidently unbalanced his mind.

The Frank Baumann property on Douglas avenue was sold at public auction this afternoon by Peter B. Nelson. It was bid in by Herman Falkenrath for $1,750. The brick barn on Wisconsin street was bid in by Ernest Huettner for $250.

The Freeman & Sons Manufacturing company have received a letter from the Boston & Helena Smelting company of Butte, Mont., asking them to bid on the construction of a smoke stack, 600 feet high and 20 feet in diameter. The cost of such a stack would amount to nearly $100,000. The firm declined to bid on the work.

Racine people will have an opportunity to witness the genuine article in the cake walking line on April 10, at Lakeside Auditorium. On that date there will be a carnival of cake walking, the biggest ever witnessed in the west. The contests will be between white people only and will include the leading professionals of the country.

Social and Personal.

John T. Rice, of Burlington, is in the city today.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Klema, Waukegan, a girl.

Louis Weinecke came down from Milwaukee to spend Easter.

Marshall Dutton of Chicago spent Sunday with his father, A. P. Dutton.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Posta of Chicago, visited Racine friends yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Miner, of Fargo, Da., are in the city visiting old friends.

Miss Mary E. Thompson came down from Wauwatosa to spend Sunday with friends.

Oliver Davis, who was taken very sick at Chicago, is rapidly improving. He will come home as soon as mustered out.

Dwight Beebe, Percy Schroeder, George Davies, Will Lathrop, Edward Harvey and Will Thorkelson leave for Madison this evening to resume their studies at the university.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilburn P. Meek will depart for Richmond, Indiana, and reside at that place. Mr. Meek, who has been with the Wolff clothing store for fourteen years, has retired.

Ben Anderson, who has been head waiter at the Hotel Racine for several years, departed for Richmond, Indiana, this morning, to accept a position with George Hopper, who has taken the management of the leading house of that place. Ben has made a large number of warm friends during his residence here and all will wish him success in his new home. When Company F went to the front Ben was with them from start to finish.

GOOD WORDS FOR THE PASTOR,

Ripon, Wis., People Speak the Highest Praise For Rev. Richardson.

From Daily of April 3.

The friends of Rev. H. L. Richardson, pastor of the Congregational church, whose wife has brought suit for a divorce in the Milwaukee courts, believe that he has been grossly misrepresented by the newspaper accounts published concerning the suit. The members of the Congregational church of this city have received a communication from Ripon, Wis., where Mr. Richardson was formerly pastor signed by several hundred people of that place extolling his good character. In the communication they say:

Ripon, Wis., March 30th, 1899.

To the First Congregational Church in Racine, Wisconsin, Greeting:

Dear Brethren:—In the trouble that has befallen our former pastor, the Rev. H. L. Richardson, now ministering to you, we feel moved by considerations of esteem for him and unshaken confidence in his integrity and purity of character, as well as by considerations of regard for your peace and prosperity, to say to you, as members of the Ripon church and congregation, that the charges brought against him as published in the papers are to us utterly incredible. All of us have known him for many years, most of us during the entire eleven years of his pastorate in Ripon; we have seen him in various trying circumstances; in the family of one of our number he lived, with his wife and son, for several years; and we are glad to testify that we have never seen in him any evidences of an ungoverned and passionate nature. The family above referred to say that they never heard him speak an unkind word. As a church and community we came to regard him as a man of exceptionally fine sense of honor and propriety, careful in speech and conduct, patient with the faults of others and severe toward himself. It is clear to us that, if recently he has lapsed in these, or in other serious respects, it must have been under great and continued provocation. But we cannot believe that there has been any serious lapse.

We do not wish to suggest to you any particular course of action, but we feel in duty bound to suggest to you whatever light may be derived from the fact that we, who have known Mr. Richardson long and intimately, have continued and undiminished faith in him.

Accompanying the communication is the following letter from the pastor of the church:

Ripon, Wis., March 31, 1899.

To the Congregational Church, Racine, Wis.:

Dear Friends:—The sending of the inclosed testimonial is wholly voluntary on the part of the church and congregation whom Brother Richardson served with honor and faithfulness for so many years, and in whose hearts he has held, and still holds, a place of high esteem. The names attached represent the entire congregation so far as it could be reached in the time at our command; and could easily be made absolutely complete and unanimous, we believe, so far as the willingness goes. It includes the entire prudential committee and official list of the church, the present pastor, and the faculty of Ripon college,—all earnestly desirous to express their almost sympathy with you and with Bro. R. in his great trial, and our united conviction that he has been deeply wronged and deserves all support.

Yours sincerely,

Sam'l T. Kidder.

Hood's Pills

Are prepared from Nature's mild laxatives, and while gentle are reliable and efficient. They

Rouse the Liver

Cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, and Constipation. Sold everywhere, 25c. per box.

Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

AT THE MUZZLE OF A REVOLVER

J. R. Cole, Night Operator at C. & N. W. Depot Caught a Burglar.

IN THE ACT OF ROBBERY

Was Preying Open Ticket Office Window in Ladies' Waiting Room.

WHEN HE WAS DISCOVERED

Covered With a Revolver and Compelled to Throw Up His Hands and Surrender—Said He Would Fight if He Had a Gun—Gave His Name as James Evans of Chicago—Had Burglarized the Residence of Joseph Weill and Also the Grocery Store of William H. Williams on Main Street.

From Daily of April 3:

A little red-headed man from Chicago, not over 40 years of age, partly bald, and weighing less than 125 pounds, occupies a cell at the county jail on charge of burglary. He came here Saturday afternoon and proceeded to "do up the town," as the professional thief calls it.

J. R. Cole, night operator at the Chicago & Northwestern railway depot, captured the crook at the muzzle of a revolver, Sunday morning at 1:45 o'clock, when he was attempting to enter the office, by prying open the window.

All passenger and freight trains had passed in and out of the station for the night and Mr. Cole laid down for a little rest as was his custom, but was not asleep. The electric lights were out and the station was in total darkness.

HE HEARD A NOISE

and was confident that some person was working to enter the ladies' waiting room, the door being locked. He waited and listened and was convinced that an effort was being made to prey up the window of the ticket office.

Quietly getting up and securing his revolver Mr. Cole tip-toed out of the office into the gentlemen's waiting room and thence through to the ladies' waiting room and suddenly turning on the lights discovered a man working at the window with an old rusty file.

Covering the fellow with the gun Mr. Cole ordered hand up. In an instant the man dropped the file and threw up his hands and at the same time exclaimed "I am not armed, I have no gun." He admitted that he had been fairly caught and said that if he had a revolver he would give the agent a fight before he surrendered. But the operator had the

DROP ON HIS MAN

and did not propose to lose the advantage.

Cole ordered the thief to take a seat in the waiting room where he could keep an eye on him and then called the police office by telephone and asked that an officer be sent up for a man he had there. Wm. Policeman Anderson next sent in a report he was notified and went to the depot and took charge of the burglar, called the police patrol wagon and the crook was loaded in jail.

In answer to questions he said that his name was James Evans and that he came from Chicago, but he refused to talk much about his exploits.

OTHER BURGLARIES.

In the meantime Joseph Weill had reported at the police office that his College avenue home had been entered by burglars, a side window being forced open and that two silk handkerchiefs, a pair of pantaloons, two gold rings and two gold pins had been stolen. Deputy Sheriff Christianson remembered that the burglar had two silk scarfs no doubt the handkerchiefs taken from Mr. Weill's, but the fellow had destroyed them.

William H. Williams, the Main street grocer, also reported that his place had been entered by burglars, through a rear window; that the thieves had carried away some cigars and candy and taken the keys to the rear door. The keys were found in the pocket of the captured burglar, conclusive evidence that he entered the store. After searching the money drawer the burglar coolly locked the door and walked away. It was the intention of Mr. Williams or his men to watch the store last night, believing that the chief intended to come back, having taken the keys.

Evans had not been in the jail many hours before Deputy Sheriff Christianson caught him

ATTEMPTING TO GET OUT.

He was placed in a cell in the drunk room. The bars do not reach clear to the top of the ceiling. Evans noticed this and had climbed up with a view of crawling through into the corridor, perhaps thinking that fortune might favor him and he could escape. The officers took good care that he was locked in a cell where there was no chance of escape.

Mr. Cole, the agent who perfected the capture, certainly displayed bravery and nerve in making the capture, not having the least idea whether there was one or more men at work when he started out with his gun. No one man in a dozen would have run the chances he did.

Evans was arraigned before Justice Rowlands this afternoon on charge of breaking into a building with intent to steal, Policeman Chris. Anderson making the complaint. The case was adjourned to Thursday, April 6, by consent of parties.

Eczema, scald head, hives, itchiness of the skin of any sort, instantly relieved, permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any drug store. Robinson & Co.

THE NEW METHOD OF BLOOD PURIFYING.

What the New Discovery in Medical Science Has Accomplished.

The Prompt Way to Cure Yourself When Symptoms Show That Your Blood is Out of Order.

THE EMINENT SPECIALIST'S FREE OFFER TO ALL READERS OF "THE JOURNAL."

For a great many years it has been the custom for sick people to say: "My blood is out of order. It needs purifying. I feel all used up. My skin needs clearing. My brain feels tired."

They are right but do they act right?

They generally go and get a laxative (bowel-cleaner) to purify their blood.

Does their blood run through their bowels?

Science has today furnished proofs that all the purifying that your blood needs, in fact, all that can be done, must be done by your kidneys.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys strain or filter out the impurities in the blood—that is their work.

Purifying your blood is not a question of taking a laxative or physic.

Does your blood run through your bowels?

What the bowel-cleaner does is to throw out the poisons confined in your bowels ready for absorption into your blood, but the poisons which are already in your blood, causing your present sickness in your blood, causing your present sickness it leaves there.

There is no other way of purifying your blood except by means of your kidneys.

That is why bowel-cleaners fail to do their work—they fail to help the kidneys.

When your are sick then, no matter what you may think the name of your disease is, the first thing you should do is to afford aid to your kidneys by using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root the great Kidney Remedy.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

Dr. Kilmer, the eminent physician and specialist, has attained a far-famed reputation through the discovery and marvelous success of Swamp-Root in purifying the blood, and thereby curing chronic and dangerous diseases, caused by sick kidneys, of which some of the symptoms are given below.

Pain or dull ache in the back or head, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervousness, dizziness, irregular heart, sleeplessness, sallow complexion, pimples, blotches, skin troubles, dropsy, irritability, loss of ambition, obliged to pass water often during the day, and to get up many times in night, and all forms of kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles.

Swamp-Root is sold by all dealers, in fifty-cent or one dollar bottles. Make a note of the name, SWAMP-ROOT, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and remember it is prepared only by Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

The great discovery Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of the Journal who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail, post-paid. Also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and containing some of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women who owe their good health, in fact, their very lives, to the wonderful curative properties of Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention Racine Weekly Journal when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, N. Y.

MONEY GIVEN FOR BETTER ROADS

List of Contributers to Franksville Road Improvement Association.

A GREAT INTEREST IS TAKEN

Stone Crusher to be Put in at Horlicks—1,000 Cubic Yards Will be Used the Coming Season — Encouraging Letters Received From Many.

At the annual meeting of the Racine and Franksville Road Improvement association held at Franksville on March 28th the treasurer submitted the following report:

List of subscriptions for the year:

Jay French	$ 25 00
W. H. Gifford	25 00
J. L. S. Bailey	25 00
Elmer Gifford	25 00
C. K. Stearns	25 00
R. L. Owens	25 00
John O. Thomas	25 00
John Lawrence	25 00
P. Garity	25 00
M. L. Jones	25 00
I. O. Mann	25 00
D. B. Warner	25 00
John M. Roberts	25 00
Wm. Gittings	15 00
Geo. White	15 00
Henry Hough	10 00
J. Cooper	10 00
W. H. More	10 00
H. J. Duaklen	10 00
Horlick's Food Co.	50 00
Henry A. Warner	25 00
James Pickup	25 00
Patrick Williams	10 00
M. Woodhouse	5 00
M. Guntenbein	5 00
Martin Sears	15 00
Henry Theabold	10 00
O. E. Ahrens	10 00
E. B. Belden	10 00
C. R. Carpenter	10 00
D. H. Flett	5 00
C. C. Gittings	10 00
George Crane	5 00
Johnson Bros.	5 00
Max Lehman	5 00
Thranson-Hanson F. Co.	10 00
J. H. & F. R. Kelley	10 00
W. H. Pugh	10 00
Stephen Bull	25 00
J. I. Case Plow Co.	25 00
Mitchell & Lewis Co.	25 00
J. Miller Co.	5 00
E. H. Brill Est.	5 00
Hanley Bros. Co.	10 00
Slot. Wiedebeck Co.	5 00
Fish Bros. Wagon Co.	25 00
Daniel Sears	5 00
O. W. Nelleton	3 00
Nels Rasmussen	5 00
Rodney Mann	5 00
Chas. Mann	5 00
Geo. Tranwald	10 00
John Nobles	5 00
S. Freeman & Sons	5 00
S. Wolff & Sons	5 00
Murphy & Kersten	5 00
Dan & Sol	5 00
A. McAvoy	5 00
Fox Lime & Stone Co.	25 00
Evan Jones	25 00
Horlick's Lime & Stone Co.	16 75
Racine Wagon & Carriage Co.	25 00
Belle City Mfg. Co.	5 00
Belle City Bolster Spring Co.	5 00
A friend	1 00
Beebe Mfg. Co.	5 00
Gold Medal Camp Furniture Co	5 00
Robert Sieber	5 00
Mrs. Hanson, of Raymond	5 00
B. Hinrichs	5 00
Alonzo Sears	25 00
H. J. Smith	5 00
Edward A. Rein	5 00
John Dixon	25 00
S. C. Buchan	10 00
Jacob Moir	5 00
Geo. H. Herzog	5 00
C. H. Bull	5 00
W. J. Hay	5 00
Ole Davison	5 00
W. S. Burham & Son	5 00
Fred. Derrick	5 00
Dr. Evans & Son	5 00
T. L. Barnett	2 00
E. J. Hueffner	5 00
Williams & Breese	3 00
Zahn & Co.	1 00
F. H. Scudder & Co.	3 00
L. J. George	5 00
Joseph Schroeder	
Total sum subscribed	$1080 69
Paid for stone, gravel and labor	895 41
Balance on hand	$ 185 28

$108 of this balance has not been paid in but undoubtedly will be by the time the season opens and work begins.

This report does not include $400 contributed by the town of Caledonia and about $52 by the town of Mt. Pleasant to this road. The same officers who served last year were chosen for another year. Nearly all who were present a year ago and subscribed $25, were on hand to make duplicate pledges for the coming season, and several others.

Mrs. Hanson from Raymond, who contributed $5 last year was present and ready to subscribe as much more, and it was apparent that if every farmer who travels over this highway had one-half the enterprise that Mrs. Hanson possesses the road would be completed as soonas the work could be done.

Entire satisfaction was expressed with the work that has been done and everything looks favorable for a steady and progressive movement in the future, and it will not be many years before there will be a first class stone road between Racine and Franksville. A committee was chosen to look after the road that was completed last year, and several pledges of ten dollars were made to pay for crushed stone to trim the road up this season. Mr. Geo. Horlick was present and promised to put in a stone crusher at the Rapids to be run by water power and said he would be able to furnish crushed stone at a low figure, in which case the association will use over one thousand yards the coming season.

Although the speakers announced were unable to be present they all sent in letters of encouragement and timely suggestions.

Mr. T. M. Kearney suggested the securing of a monthly subscription list ranging from 25 cents to $2 by which a steady income would be realized and offered to become a subscriber to such a list. Interesting letters from Hon. George Ela and Adam Apple were read, also a short letter from Stephen Bull enclosing a check for ten dollars, was indeed a welcome one.

A common expression is: "The human race is growing weaker and wiser." That we are growing weaker is proved by the large number of pale, thin and emaciated people.

That we are growing wiser may be proved by overcoming these disorders with the timely use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites which gives strength, enriches the blood, invigorates the nerves and forms fat.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

STABBED HER HUSBAND.

Chicago Woman Kills Her Husband While Quarreling at Breakfast Table.

CHICAGO, April 3.—During a quarrel at the breakfast table this morning Mrs. Joseph Brown seized a knife from the table and stabbed her husband in the breast. Brown died almost instantly.

A lazy liver makes a lazy man. Burdock Blood Bitters is the natural, never failing remedy for a lazy liver.

Chicago News: Conductor—Say, can't you read?

Man with the Cigar—Of course, I can.

Conductor—Well, don't you see that sign that says: "Gents will not smoke on this car?"

Man with the Cigar (indignantly)—I want you to understand, sir, that I am no gent.

MICA AXLE GREASE

It's easy to haul a big load up a big hill if you grease the wagon wheels with

MICA Axle Grease

Get a box and learn why it's the best grease ever put on an axle. Sold everywhere. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF WHEAT.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Visible supply: Wheat, 29,[illegible],000 bu.; corn, 32,517,000 bu.; oats, 11,149,000.

Ordinary household accidents have no terrors when there's a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the medicine chest. Heals burns, cuts, bruises, sprains. Instant relief.

It's the little colds that grow into big colds; the big colds that end in consumption and death. Watch the little colds. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is a positive cure. Apply into the nostrils. It is quickly absorbed. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York City.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure.

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

ROBINSON DRUG CO.

Williams & Breese

Wash Goods!

This department presents a pleasing sight—newest, choicest creations; a symphony of color, the assortment is at it's height. Aside from the attraction of the newness and variety there are prices which early choosers will appreciate.

Between 800 and 900 patterns, designs and colorings in wash goods, an assortment equal to any market

Percales *9c, 10c, 11c 12½c per yard.*

Ginnghams *10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c, 25c per yd.*

Corded zephyrs *25c, 30c, 37½c per yard.*

Scotch novelties *30c, 37½c, 45c per yard.*

Piques *Plain colors, white, black, pink, blue and corn colors. Prices 13c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 37½c, 50c per yard.*

Fancy piques *Polka dots, stripes & figured, prices 10c, 12½c, 13c, 20c, 25c, 35c 50c.*

White goods *India Linens, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Dimities, Lawns, Long Cloths*

Zahn Dry Goods Co.,

428 MAIN ST.

The new lace curtains

An attractive showing of the new dainty lace curtain styles for spring—an entirely new fresh stock at your command—new Nottinghams, new Brussels, new Pt Calais, new Cluny, new net and muslin ruffled curtains—75c to $15.00 a pair.

The new portiers—new tapestry portiers, new bagdad portiers, new novel styles and colorings, just in today $2.75 to $6.75 a pair.

New curtain materials—new sash curtain goods, tambourd Swiss, fish nettings, Pt. D. Esprit and plain nettings 10c, 12½c, 15c and upwards.

New art printings—new printed denims, tickings, cretones, bagdads, Bohemian draperies, double faced Turkish draperies, silkolines, etc., the season's choicest designs and colorings 10c to 30c a yard.

New house wrappers—another shipment just in today 98c, 1.25, 1.35, 1.50.

New dress goods—in today—another new lot black French crepons, in skirt and dress lengths $1.50, 1.75, 2.00, new cheviots in wine, card, navy, royal, Havana, grey, steel, myrtle and black at 50c, 75c, 1.00 a yard. New kersey suitings, new bicycle suitings, new skirting plaids.

New jackets, capes, skirts—another shipment just in today—they go out as quick as we get them — for ladies', misses' and children.

Our carpets—all the new spring designs now on sale—an attractive display.

THE REBEL CAPITOL CAPTURED

Aguinaldo and His Men Flee, After Setting Fire to Malolos.

AMERICAN FLAG IS HOISTED

Soldiers Now Taking a Well Deserved Rest in Captured City.

FIGHTING RESUMED ELSEWHERE

Otis Cables That Hall's Brigade Has Had an Encounter With Rebels — Natives Will be Used to Pursue Aguinaldo's Men If He Pursues Guerrilla Warfare—Death of the Gallant Lieutenant Gregg.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Otis cabled as follows: "The troops are resting at Malolos. A considerable portion of the city has been destroyed by fire. Our casualties are one killed and fifteen wounded. Hall has returned with his troops to his former position north of Manila."

MANILA, March 31, 3:55 p. m.—The American flag was raised over Malolos at 10 this morning. The Kansas and Montana regiments, on entering the city, found it deserted, the presidencia burning and the rebels retreating towards the mountains in a state of terror. It is believed that they cannot in the future make even a faint resistance. The American loss is small.

It is evident that the rebels for some time past had abandoned all hope of holding their capitol, for the Americans found there evidence of elaborate preparations for the evacuation on the railroad. The rails and ties for about a mile had been torn up and probably thrown into the river. The only prisoners captured were a few Chinamen. They said that Aguinaldo left Malolos Wednesday. Each citizen of Malolos, their families and goods were taken into the country over the railroad, while the others departed on foot, carrying their possessions and driving their cattle or animals before them. Most of the rebel forces removed yesterday evening to positions east of the railroad, leaving only some small bands in the trenches in front of Malolos.

AMERICAN FLAG HOISTED.

MacArthur started for the rebel capitol at 7 this morning with two rapid-fire guns flanking the track, two guns of the Utah battery on the right and two guns of the Sixth artillery on the left of the rapid-firing guns. The Kansas and Montana regiments moved upon Malolos and the Nebraska and Pennsylvania regiments and the Third artillery kept along the right of the railroad. The only effective stand made by the rebels was at Bamboo and the eastern work half a mile from Malolos and on the right where the Nebraska regiment, as was the case yesterday, had the hardest work and suffered the greatest loss. Col. Funston, as was at the front, was the first man in Malolos, followed by a group of dashing Kansas. The Filipino flag, which was flying from the center of the town, was hauled down by some men of the Montana regiment, who instantly raised their own above it. From the smoke arising from the city it seemed as if the whole place was ablaze. It turned out, however that only the presidencia or the government building and a few smaller buildings, had been set on fire by the rebels before they evacuated the place. From the reports gathered by the American officers from the prisoners and others, it is believed that the rebel army is constantly losing strength on account of desertions and that although the enemy may make one or two more stands the forces of Aguinaldo will degenerate in perhaps a month to a few hundred, who may continue waging a guerilla warfare in the mountains.

FEASTING ON BANANAS.

The American troops behaved splendidly. They advanced steadily against the successive lines of entrenchments, through the woods and jungles, suffering from the frightful heat. In addition, the American volunteers were handicapped in the fighting by the fact that the Springfield rifles were of shorter range than the Mauser rifles in the hands of the rebels. Under these circumstances the steady advance of our troops was a remarkable achievement. But the most noteworthy feature of this onward sweep of the Americans was the patience and endurance of the private soldiers. They never hesitated to plunge across any kind of difficult country, against any number of the enemy, and in the face of positions entirely of unknown strength. This afternoon, the victorious American army was feasting on cocoanuts and bananas, and enjoying a well earned rest, while the hospital train was carrying the wounded back to Manila.

ADVANCE OF HALL'S BRIGADE.

MANILA, March 31, 10:30 a. m.—Hall's brigade advanced this morning from Mariquina up the Mateo river valley almost to Montalbon, driving the enemy to the hills of the north. The rebels were in considerable force at the junction of the rivers Nanca and Ampit with the Mateo, but the artillery soon scattered them with heavy loss. The American loss was one killed, Lieut. Gregg, of the Fourth regulars.

Hall eventually returned to the waterworks. King advanced from San Pedro Macati, establishing headquarters at Pasig.

UNFRIENDLY TO AGUINALDO.

The Republica Filipina, Aguinaldo's official organ publishes a proclamation saying that certain parties are raiding the northern towns, and ordering them to join the Filipino army immediately, which failing to do, they will be punished with the Americans.

This is construed as meaning that Macabolas, governor of the northern provinces, is unfriendly to Aguinaldo. If this is true, Aguinaldo's retreat will undoubtedly be cut off at the railroad beyond San Fernando. The same paper says the Americans were defeated with heavy loss at Pasig on the 23d and 180 were taken prisoners. It asserts that the Americans ravished 300 of the Filipinos fairest daughters; that they spared neither age, sex or condition, murdering whole families in cold blood.

TO USE NATIVE TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The war department has perfected a plan to use the native troops if possible, in fighting Aguinaldo during the rainy season.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—It is said at the war department that Otis will not make a campaign during the rainy season, nor is it believed that he will at present chase the Filipinos into the mountain fastnesses of Luzon. The officials consider it evident that the fight that was in Aguinaldo has been whipped out of him and it is believed that he cannot hold the Filipino family together much longer. If Otis advises, the war department will approve of the cessation of active hostilities or further forward movement, when little can be accomplished, save chasing the Filipinos without definite results. A short rest will determine whether the Filipinos intend to keep up a guerilla warfare and so a plan has already been matured to meet any such condition. The natives will be employed to fight the guerillas and as the government can give them better pay and afford them greater protection than Aguinaldo there is no doubt about its ability to employ the natives in this way. If there must be guerilla fighting during the rainy season, which will soon be upon the Philippines, the United States will not sacrifice its troops in such warfare if natives can be obtained.

BATTLE GROUND SHIFTS.

The scene of action around Manila has shifted materially within the last twenty-four hours. MacArthur's advance force which has been pushing northward, has reached its objective point, Malolos. It is now enjoying there a most deserved rest. In the meantime, a new field of activity appears to the east of Manila, where General Robert Hall's brigade made up entirely of regulars, has thus far been held as reserve. Otis' dispatch, received early this morning, referred for the first time to fighting done by Hall's brigade, saying that a severe engagement occurred beyond Mariquina. This is about ten miles due east of Manila, and entirely outside of the range of fighting of MacArthur's division. On the military map it is shown that he advanced fully ten miles, up to Montalaban, according to Otis' dispatch received at 6 a. m. today. Hall has now retraced this stretch of ten miles and is back at Mariquina.

A GALLANT OFFICER'S DEATH.

The killing of Lieut. Gregg of the Fourteenth infantry occurred during this fighting east of Manila. It is particularly deplored in army circles, as Gregg was a young and popular officer. He was appointed to the military assembly from Pennsylvania, graduating in the class of 1897, serving first with the Sixteenth infantry, then with the Eighteenth he was at Fort Sheridan for a time with the Fourth infantry and also saw service in Cuba. Hall's brigade, which is doing the fighting east of Manila is made up of the Third, Fourth and two battalions of the Seventeenth infantry.

Further indications that the rebels are active east of Manila was shown in the brief report that King's brigade has been moved out from San Pedro Macati to Pasig. This is the first move of any of the troops south of the Pasig river. They form a division under General Lawton, who has the brigades of King and Overshine. King's brigade includes the First North Dakota, First Washington and a battalion of the First Colorado. Overshine's brigade includes the Fourteenth infantry, First Idaho and a squadron of the First cavalry.

The movements east and south of Manila are accepted at the war department as showing that Otis does not propose to allow the rebels to press in from these quarters while McArthur, executing a main movement, is further to the north.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, soften the gums, allays the pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

In 1898 the railroads of Iowa paid about 8 per cent of the state, county and municipal taxes.

As the season of the year when pneumonia, la grippe, sore throat, coughs, colds, catarrh, bronchitis and lung troubles are to be guarded against, nothing "is a fine substitute," will answer the purpose," or is "just as good" as One Minute Cough Cure. That is the one infallible remedy for all lung, throat or bronchial troubles. Insist vigorously upon having it if "something else" is offered you. Robinson Drug Co.

PERISHED IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

Passenger Steamer Stella Crashed on Rocks Near Alderney.

TWO HUNDRED PASSENGERS

Less Than One Hundred Are Known to Have Been Saved.

SHIP FOUNDERED IN TEN MINUTES

Coasting Steamer Lynx Brings in Forty Survivors and Another Vessel Came In With Fifty-five—A Collapsible Boat with Forty Aboard Believed to Have Gone on the Rocks.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 31.—The passenger steamer Stella, plying between Southampton and the Channel islands, crashed upon the dreaded Casquet rocks, near Alderney island yesterday afternoon in a dense fog and foundered in ten minutes, her boilers exploding with a tremendous report as she went down.

The coasting steamer Lynx, which brought the news, picked up four boats carrying forty persons from the vessel. Sixty were drowned. The vessel had on board 210 passengers going to spend Easter in the islands. Another vessel has come in with fifty-five survivors, including twenty women. The second officer of the Stella says a collapsible boat was launched full of people, but he thinks she struck on the rocks in the fog. There was no panic on board.

STRUCK IN A DENSE FOG.

The Stella left Southampton at noon yesterday conveying the first excursion of the season to the channel islands. There were about 185 passengers on board and the crew numbered thirty-five. The weather was foggy, but all went well until the afternoon when the fog became most dense. A four the Casquet rock suddenly loomed up through the fog bank and the steamer almost immediately afterwards struck amidships. The captain seeing that the steamer was fast sinking ordered the life boats launched. His instructions were carried out with the utmost celerity and the women and children were embarked in the boats. Then the captain ordered the men to look after themselves. A survivor states that he and twenty-five others were put off from the Stella in a small boat. The sea was calm, but there was a big swirl around the rocks. When this boat was a short distance away from the wreck the boilers of the Stella burst with a terrific explosion, and the vessel disappeared stern foremost.

GOES DOWN WITH HIS SHIP

The last thing the survivor saw was the figure of the captain of the Stella standing calmly on the bridge giving his last instructions. The captain perished with his vessel. Continuing, the survivor said: The suction of the sinking vessel was so tremendous that we thought our boat would be engulfed. I saw five boats and the collapsible boat besides our boat leave the wreck. They contained altogether between eighty and a hundred persons. Five of the boats were soon lost to view but we took the boat filled with women in tow and the occupants of our boat took the oars in turn and rowed around all night long until most of us dropped asleep thoroughly exhausted.

ESTIMATES OF LOSS DIFFER.

We sighted a sail boat at six this morning but the steamer Lynx from Weymouth, hove in sight. She bore down on us and took us all on board. She eventually landed us at Guernsey. The steamer Vera, from Southampton, picked up forty others of the survivors and landed them at Guernsey. According to the latest estimates the officials of the London and Southwestern railway put more than seventy persons were drowned out of the 220 on board the Stella when she struck on the rocks. Other reports however, place the number of drowned much higher.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP HAS cured whooping-cough when no other treatment would give relief. For croup this remarkable remedy has no equal. It conquers croup at once.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy.

Sold by Schulze Bros., Druggist, Racine, Wis.

THE VERY THING.

St. Louis Star: A Denver mine owner is now in the East attempting to organize a silver bullion trust, for the purpose of controlling the silver output, with a view of increasing the price 10 per cent. Isn't that the purpose for which Bryan, Teller and others have been working for several years?

$100—Dr. E. Detchon's Anti Diuretic.

May be worth to you more than $100 if you have a child who soils bedding from incontinence of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike. It arrests the trouble at once. $1. Sold by Schulze Bros., Druggists, Racine, Wis.

"Mr. Stanley," said a friend to the African explorer the other day, "I see the American papers are calling you an American." "Well," was the answer, "the term isn't libelous."

"Give me a liver regulator and I can regulate the world," said a centus. The druggist handed him a bottle of DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. Robinson Drug Co.

ADOPT THE LABEL.

Fight Between Sieg Company of Kenosha and Union Ended.

After a four-years' struggle with the trade unions, the Charles H. Sieg Manufacturing company of Kenosha made a complete surrended, and in the future the factory will be a union shop. President J. E. Mulholland of the International Bicycle Workers' union was in that city and made an agreement with the manager of the Sieg works, which will place the union label on every bicycle sent out of the factory. The fight between the Sieg people and the union has been a memorable one and the final adoption of the label by the factory is regarded among the laborers as a great victory. This action on the part of the managers will put an end to all the differences between Mr. Sieg and his employes, as on last Saturday a former employe at the works, who, it is claimed, stood between the factory and the trades unions, was discharged at the request of the men. For several years the "Windsor" bicycles were on the unfair list, but after this they will be regarded as a product of strictly union labor.

ALL BUT THREE MEN.

Can Resume Work at the J. I. Case T. M. C.--Mr. Peebles Talks--Men Refuse to Accept the Terms.

John Peebles, assistant superintendent of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine company, and Mr. Sewall, one of the foremen, met the men who are out on a strike yesterday afternoon, at the Trades and Labor hall. It appears that the claim was made that the situation had not been expained in the right light to the men and Mr. Peebles was invited to meet them. He explained his position and the attitude of the company, which was in effect that all of the men could come back but three and that under no consideration would the company take these men back. He also intimated that unless the men came back by Monday morning they could come and get their tools and that the company would double up the day and night force and work days, but not nights until other men can be secured. The men said that under no consideration would they resume work if the least discrimination was to be shown and there are no prospects of the trouble being settled at present.

POSTPONED TILL THURSDAY.

Anti-Pass Resolution and Bill Laid Over Till Next Week--Members Indulge in Horse Play.

MADISON, March 31.—(Special to the Journal.)—The assembly got badly tied up today over the anti-pass resolution and bill. The report of the conference committee on the resolution was adopted. After a vain effort to strike out the clause making bribery a violation of the law the motion to reconsider was lost by a tie vote of 42 to 42. This brought up the question of concurrence on which a call of the house was ordered. Three members were absent without leave and after half an hour of waiting the sergeant at arms reported that they had left the city. The motion to raise the call was lost and horse play was indulged in while the long calendar waited until after 11 o'clock, when the call was raised. The resolution was finally laid over until next Thursday. The new forestry bill was introduced in the senate as a substitute for the original bill. Several minor bills were passed and ordered to a third reading. The bill providing for a bounty on pig iron was killed, also a bill providing for an eight day encampment for the national guard. Both houses adjourned until next Wednesday evening.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP HAS superior merits. Try it for a cough or cold and be convinced. There are many cough remedies on the market, but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is the best.

The duke of Veragua, who visiter this country during the World's Fair and who was the recipient of much attention as a descendant of Christopher Columbus, is now a ruined nobleman, his annuity of $20,000 from the Cuban government having, of course, been cut off. Numerous speculative and business enterprises in which he was interested have also come to naught and the duke is emphatically a busted grandee.

Before the discovery of One Minute Cough Cure, ministers were greatly disturbed by coughing congregations. No excuse for it now. Robinson Drug Co.

Robert Claussen, one of the enlisted men who went into Santiago harbor with Hobson on the Merrimac, failed to pass the required examination for advancement to the grade of boatswain, which had been conferred on him for his gallant conduct, subject to mental, professional and physical qualifications.

Happy is the man or woman who can eat a good hearty meal without suffering afterward. If you cannot do it, take Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat, and cures all forms of Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Robinson Drug Co.

Mr. Borkedal, of Norway, announces that the sun is burning out more radidly than is usually believed, and that unless something interferes our grandchildren will see its extinction. Mr. Mohr, also of Norway, has checked Mr. Borkedal's calculations, and finds them correct.

For frost, bites, burns, indolent sores, eczema, skin disease and especially Piles, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve stands first and best. Look out for dishonest people who try to imitate and counterfeit it. It's their endorsement of a good article. Worthless goods are not imitated. Get DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Robinson Drug Co.

THE DEATH OF HON. R. P. HOWELL

Occurred at His Park Avenue Home at 11:30 Last Night.

THE COMMUNITY WAS STARTLED

When the Announcement Was Made This Morning—Had Been Prominently Identified With the City for 45 Years—Funeral Monday.

The community was startled this morning when the announcement was made that Hon. Richard P. Howell was dead, having passed away at 11:30 o'clock last evening, of rheumatic troubles, at the family residence No. 720 Park avenue. It was known that he had been confined to his home for a long time with rheumatic troubles, but it was not expected that the end would come so soon.

Deceased was one of Racine's best known and most prominent Welsh citizens, and has been identified with the growth of the town for over forty-five years.

He was born September 3, 1831, at Peunant, parish of Llanbrynmair, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, and was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Howell, and one of ten children.

In the usual manner of farmer lads his boyhood days were passed in his native country. He attended the common schools of Wales until about thirteen years of age and then commenced to work on a farm, which he followed until 1854, when he emigrated to the United States, reaching American shores after a voyage of forty-two days. On July 4, of the same year he arrived in Racine and was employed in the harvest fields for three months. He then learned the carpenter trade with the late Lucas Bradley, then the leading contractor of Racine, and served an apprenticeship of two and one-half years under the most rigid discipline. After this he worked for Mr. Bradley for six months, receiving wages.

When the panic of 1857 came on he engaged at work for the late Jerome I. Case at $1.25 per day, the going wages. In less than two years Mr. Case made him contractor to build separators, as a member of the firm of Howell & Owen.

Until 1875 Mr. Howell was engaged in this business. At that time he was afflicted with rheumatism and it made him an invalid. With a view of regaining his health he crossed the ocean several times and tried the noted baths at Bath, Buxton and other places. In all he crossed nine times. Not being successful he tried the waters of Hot Springs, Arkansas, and was permanently cured.

Mr. Howell was called upon to fill many honorable positions. For six years he was a member of the board of supervisors, for five years was a member of the board of education and 1882 was elected assemblyman from the First district. For many years he was a trustee of the Taylor Orphan Asylum and was secretary. He was connected with the First National bank for many years and was a director for years. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity and one of the oldest members of the Welsh Presbyterian church of which he served as treasurer and trustee.

On the 25th of September, 1861, Mr. Howell was united in marriage at Milwaukee to Miss Anna Thomas, who with one son, Richard P. Howell, Jr., survives him.

Much of Mr. Howell's time during the past fifteen years has been devoted to the care of trust funds, and the administration of numerous estates. In every official capacity in which he served Mr. Howell discharged his duty with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. His business career was a successful one and the confidence and respect of the entire community was accorded him. He ever manifested an interest in all that pertained to the welfare of the community, was a man of unblemished character and his life was distinguished by integrity, honor and fairness in all of his relations with his fellow men.

Besides his wife and son there survives three brothers, one of whom is Thomas Howell, president of the board of education.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late home No. 720 Park avenue. Friends please omit flowers.

CASE APPEALED.

Hadfield Case Against Menominee Falls Stone Company Decided by Judge Fish Appealed.

The case of A. K. Hamilton, receiver for the Hadfield company, against the Menomonee Falls Stone company and the Menomonee Falls Quarry company, which was decided some two months ago in favor of the receiver by Judge Fish of the Racine county bench, has been appealed by the defendants and will be heard before the supreme court. The attorneys interested expect that it will be disposed of during the September term. The case was heard about one year ago by Judge Fish.

The new case brought by Receiver Hamilton against the Menomonee Stone and Lime company, after that against the other companies had been heard and submitted, will come up for further hearing before Judge Johnson within a short time.

The lot of political rot telegraphed from down south on the occasion of the presidential visit is repudiated as it well might be.

Excited Nerves

The ills peculiar to women act on the nerves like a firebrand.

Many women become nervous through menstrual suffering.

The advice and help of Mrs. Pinkham have relieved the tension in countless households and great numbers of women owe their present health and comfort to her.

Mrs. Emilie Schneider, 1244 Helen Ave., Detroit, Mich., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I have been taking your Vegetable Compound, Blood Purifier and Liver Pills and feel wonderfully strengthened. Before using your remedies I was in a terrible state; felt like fainting every little while. I thought I must surely die. But now, thanks to your remedies, those feelings are all gone."

Mrs. Anna E. Hall, of Hilldale, Conn., was all run down in health and had completely lost control of her nerves. She wrote to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Now she writes:

"I wish to thank you for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. It has helped me more than anything else. Before I wrote to you I suffered for a long time with nervousness, pains in back and limbs and falling of the womb; also had neuralgia in my head and could not sleep. I told my husband that something must be done, for I was nearly frantic with pain. Having read of the wonderful cures Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had performed, I determined to try it. I have taken it and am happy to I say am cured. I recommended it to all my friends and never tire of telling the benefit I have derived from its use. I have you alone to thank for my recovery."

How Mrs. Weaver Was Helped.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I had inflammation of the womb and painful menstruation, and by your advice I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Have taken four bottles and used one package of Sanative Wash, and feel like a new woman. I thank you so much for what your medicine has done for me."—**Mrs. Susie J. Weaver, 1821 Callowhill St., Philadelphia, Pa.**

An Iowa Woman's Story.

"It is with pleasure that I write and tell you what your medicine has done for me. I had been doctoring for two years and no medicine ever did me so much good as yours. I tried three doctors, and the last one said nothing but an operation would help me. My trouble was profuse flowing; sometimes I would think I would flow to death. I was so weak that the least work would tire me. Reading of so many being cured by your medicine, I made up my mind to write to you for advice, and I am so glad that I did. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and followed your directions, and am now well and strong. I shall recommend your medicine to all, for it saved my life."—**Miss A. P., Box 21, Abbott, Iowa.**

The invitation is open to-day as it has been for a quarter of a century, write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., and receive her counsel free.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—A Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

The Racine Journal.

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.
75 Main Street, between Third and Fourth Streets

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BY THE JOURNAL PRINTING COMPANY.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1899.

PROTECT OUR VESSEL INTERESTS.

During the year ending June 30th, 1898, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two vessels passed through the Suez canal flying various national flags. Flying the flag of the glorious United States keeping the nations company so to speak, were just four vessels. We have carefully protected our enterprises inland but we as carefully refuse and neglect to protect our enterprises on the seas. The flag of this country covers but a small fraction of even our own commerce and every year for a series of years we have paid foreign ship owners not less than an average of $300,000,000 a year for freight, money in gold coin. This is a sum that comes out of our favorable balance of trade and is an offset to that amount.

But year after year passes and nothing is done and the disproportion grows even larger. We carefully have protected our coasting trade, but we still permit foreign ships to enter our harbors to carry off our billion dollars of exports abroad, and leave our own vessels as diligently alone. Thus it is year after year American ships have retired from the seas until our carrying trade is but a small fraction of the whole. Still we have a protective tariff system, but why not apply its principles to our interests on the oceans.

Our system does forbid American registry to any ships not built in this country, but years ago this has been shown does not protect our vessel interests as it might do. The honor of the name is all right, but what shipping owners want is something that will give them the same protection against foreign ship owners that American manufacturers have on land against foreign manufacturers. Nothing but a just discriminative duty can accomplish this protection. Not a prohibitive duty but a duty that shall be protective and encourage our people by that much leeway over the foreign vessel owner.

THE EXPERIMENT OF DETROIT.

Detroit has many a contention with its street railroads and the outcome of it all is that the city is about to try the experiment of buying them in and conducting them under the management of the city. It is needless to say that this course on the part of a municipality will be watched with the greatest interest by other cities, and as party politics necessarily will have more or less influence, this element in any municipal control will have to be taken in due consideration.

If a city or town could manage this sort of business with the same intelligence and ability as the corporations, which partisan politics seems to forbid, there would seem to be no question in the matter. But it must be obvious that private corporations never permit politics to have the slightest weight and good men are retained year after year which can never be the case when politics enter into the matter. Here then is the trouble, the deterrent factor in the problem of control or ownership by municipalities. More than one city after years of trial with gas works, with water works have given up the city control, and only because politics have been too much for it. But if a municipality would in the first instance retained the complete ownership and rented or leased the management, providing naturally for compensation, undoubtedly there would be much more satisfaction. Even had it sold the franchises providing for adequate compensation out of the revenues of a corporation receiving the grant, the community generally would not only receive handsome incomes, but there would be no such dissatisfaction as now prevails.

But Detroit in its new departure will be carefully watched. It may be that the results may be all that is desired, but unless the hands of the politicians and the meddling of the state legislature be kept off, there will be trouble and no good results such as are confidently anticipated.

CUBAN MATTERS.

Accounts from Cuba indicate a growing state of feeling looking towards annexation with the United States. The marked difference between American methods as now witnessed by the Cubans and the destructive and thievish course of the Spanish officials is too pronounced not to be taken into account. If the United States authorities will have the prudence not to attempt to regulate the moral conduct of Cubans according to the standard in vogue in some United States localities and recognize the nature of the inhabitants of the tropics and the conditions surrounding, we shall make rapid progress towards annexation; otherwise we shall not, that is no more than among some of the Spaniards who have settled on the island.

This annexation movement will make its way gradually and peaceably provided no hot heads spoil it all. This country is by no means so desirous of forcibly annexing any country, and this must be evidenced to the Cuban people by our line of conduct. This sentiment must be permitted to make its own progress, not hastened or fomented in any manner by us. The first thing to have noticed will be in what manner the Cuban people succeed in forming a self-government of their own and in what manner they succeed.

POSTAL REFORMS.

The movement for a two cent postal rate between this country and England is now under way with some promise of success. The theory is that the local rate should govern the through rate, that is if a two-cent per ounce rate domestic rate, the rate between the two countries should be no more. One of the advocates of a reduced postal rate thinks the shrinkage in receipts would be more than made up by the increase of mail matter, that has invariably been the case in domestic mail arrangements and there is no valid reason why it should not equally be the case between two great nations.

But it can be pretty well determined that there will never be a two cent per ounce rate until the United States has a one cent per ounce rate. This movement has many supporters but so far congress has not had the courage to reduce the postal rates. The people of the United States are safe in resisting any two cent rate until congress has reduced our domestic rate to a cent per ounce. When this is done, it will be ample time to take up the matter of reduced ocean postage.

With a domestic one cent rate and a two cent rate to Europe, there is no question but what postal officials would discover at once a material increase which would be bound to be continually growing. That the patronage of the people would pay all the freight so to speak, admits of no doubt unless congress and parliaments insisted upon paying monopolistic prices to the carriers of the mails as is the case at present over here. With mail matter paying not more than ordinary express matter there will be no trouble in the postoffice department being perfectly self-sustaining with one cent per ounce letter postage.

Th English postoffic department pays for itself and so should ours.

THE PRESIDENT'S GOOD JUDGEMENT

It has been officially decided that the provisional force of 35,000 men allowed by the enemies of the administration, will not be called for, the president thinking the regular force permitted him will answer. While for obvious reasons the army in the Philippines cannot be decreased but must be increased, the army in Cuba is to be very materially lessened. Our army in Cuba will probably be somewhere in the vicinity of 18,000 men and no more, and the policing is to be aided by the employment of native Cubans organized as a constabulary force. This force will naturally for the entire island amount to a good number, but it is a wise policy and besides having a tendency to preserve even better order than by the military, anyway to give better satisfaction to the native Cubans.

The president has given the lie thus to the audacious assertions of the Germanites that he was seeking self glory, that it was dangerous to the republic, this large standing army, that the president could not stand the temptation and such rot. President McKinley is a patriotic American and seeks nothing further than what is right, honorable and proper for his countrymen.

The statistics carefully compiled give the number of trusts now in existence at 353 with an aggregated capital of $5,932,882,842. There is a suspicion that the last nine figures represent the real worth and the first figure named with its proper notation, the water. Despite the plain language of the Sherman anti-trust law it is claimed constitutionally the trusts can not be interferred with, though possibly the state laws may interfere with them provided at the same time any state law does not tramp upon that majestic and imposing legal definition of interstate commerce. What states might do would be to enact that trusts and combines contrary to law be denied protection in the courts, as one item. The great fear of the people connected with these trusts is that they will become entirely independent of the courts as is the Standard Oil company today.

Racine voters are convinced with Mr. Klein for mayor our city affairs will be conducted as they have not been for a long time. Under Mr. Klein, who has the ability, the will and the time to put in, things will be vastly improved. It makes a difference in city matters when a mayor can devote his attention, and where a man be a good citizen and all that and yet have his own business to look after and to consider. Mr. Klein is well equipped in all respects and as mayor will be the great success of years.

The assertion the Dingley tariff is not a revenue producer is not proved by the facts. It is a revenue producer if allowances are made for the war expenses. It has been an unqualified success in reviving the industries of the nation, well nigh stilled by the Cleveland Wilson tariff, and through its workings has given renewed life to a sorely stricken country, prostrated by Democratic free tradeism and free silverism.

NO STATE BOUNTY.

No beet sugar bounty can benefit farmers, that is a state bounty. It would be merely a premium paid to some manufacturers rather a state pension at the expense of the farmer, that is all. There is no good ground for believing that state bounties are the proper thing anyway, but supposing a state bounty was to be paid to encourage things, would it not be the proper thing to pay the state bounty to the farmer who grew the article, since with the product, will always come the man or men to utilize it if there is any money in it. If there is no money in it and the soil can not grow it with success, all the state bounties cannot give it life. If there is money in the production of any article, and certain soils can grow the product, the national tariff is all that is required. State bounties are vicious.

If the growers of the sugar beet are given a bounty, upon what grounds can the growers of corn, wheat, of millet, of any other article be refused a bounty. If a state bounty on agricultural products why not a state bounty upon manufactured goods that the industries in one state be encouraged over that of another. So if one state enters upon that system, where will the end be. The national tariff is sufficient for any and all purposes and any state entering upon the system of a state bounty system will have every occasion to bitterly regret doing so.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IN CHICAGO

Chicago is moving in the direction of the municipality owning its public works, the city council by a propondering vote having instructed the mayor to present a memorial to the legislature and governor asking for such legislation as will bring about the desired end. Chicago has always owned its water works system, so in this department needs no legislation.

It is no surprise that Chicago citizens are awakening to the fact that the electric and lighting companies about own the city. The electric railroad companies have ruined a number of first class business streets and destroyed millions of dollars worth of property through the elevated system, while the surface companies entirely own the surface part, and boodle has brought it all about.

While municipalities may own as they of course do in the first place all rights so far as the municipality goes, yet in giving these valuable rights away for nothing in most cases, they give away their vested rights for all time unless under the law of eminent domain, they condemn and take their property back or have reserved the right to do so. But the municipality in reserving these rights and owning public works, need not necessarily operate them; they can lease them out for terms of years.

The only thing that stands in the way of many intelligent citizens, of cities and towns operating and owning their own public works, is the question of partisan politics. When one thinks of the changes that would be in progress every two years, it looks to them municipal management is impracticable. They know the water works, the electric light works and the gas works don't remove all their skilled help every year or so, nor do the street railway people do this. It follows if there was a practical civil service law in force that would ensure the protection and retention of skilled labor, municipal control would take a mighty leap in popularity. The theory of itself is entirely correct. But then municipal control must of necessity be accompanied by the very best of management or else misfortune is certain to ensue.

England and the United States are running a close race for commerce supremacy, but so long as England can carry our immense shipping trade it is not much alarmed. Last year the United States exported domestic merchandise to the value of $829,235,141, while England exported $798,960,427, this country having at last passed England in excess of exports of domestic merchandise.

It is asserted that Canada has stolen our territory in Alaska to such an extent that American citizens who operated mines on American soil are now compelled to pay to Canada officials duties on supplies actually transported over our own territory to the miner operating on American territory.

Russian authorities at St. Petersburg are vigorously denying that the Czar is responsible for the terrible oppressive measures taken against the poor inhabitants of Finland. Perhaps it is the work of his wicked officials who wish to discredit the Czar on the eve of the disarmament conference brought about by his solicitation.

The legislature will do well in compelling the large corporations to pay their just proportion of taxation. It may be that this session will not see the inauguration of a taxing system as it ought to be, but a reform at any rate will have been made and a commencement upon the right lines.

An exchange bequeaths to the twentieth century the duty of making the metric system universal. If the metric system is ever generally applied in this country through legal enactments, and popular approval, it will only be through a series of kindergartens on that subject.

The world looks upon in amazement at the spectacle of the United States paying off the native soldiers of Cuba who fought against the Spanish. The paying of $20,000,000 for islands that belonged to us by every right of conquest the world doesn't pretend to understand.

Municipal elections in Iowa have resulted uniformly in favor of Republicans, with decided gains in many localities.

Mr. F. W. Klein will be the next mayor. The people of Racine know Mr. Klein to be a man of good, sound sense and in no wise with any axes to grind as mayor. His views on all city matters are intelligent, comprehensive, and with the time at his disposal, cannot, but be of great benefit to the people. His ideas are that in public improvements, the improvement should improve, that equity be observed in dealing with the taxpayers, and that the gross abuse practiced in the past as to grades and the unnecessary work done, cease. He is a staunch friend to legitimate public improvements, to our public schools and in all matters that appertain to the welfare, well as wishes of the majority of the people.

A dispatch says the president is very hopeful of the outcome in the Philippines, and that he keeps thoroughly advised of the condition of the soldiers and their movements. The president feels that the downfall and surrender of the rebel leader Aguinaldo is but a matter of a short time, and that men who fight as Aguinaldo has fought, bravely and persistently, are not apt to conduct a bushwacking campaign, which would appear entirely too tame after the stirring scenes of real battle.

It might not do any harm at all if the United States would refrain from sending any representative to the disarmament convention of the Russian Czar. It is not a matter that in the least concerns us, for with our exceedingly modest army, and a whole political party on hand to always fight every proposition to add an additional regiment, we are not concerned about any disbanding of armies or navies. Let us keep away altogether.

It is argued that the state being so generous in spending money for ornamental purposes on its various state buildings, can well afford to expend $75,000 for a suitable executive mansion on the beautiful grounds alread owned by the state and upon which is located an old building upon which the repair charges are large. The argument is perfectly sound.

Joliet, Illinois, Republicans are running as their candidate for mayor Col. Fred Bennit, as rabid an old Democrat as lives in the corporate limits. Now if the Democrats had nominated a sound Republican people will know where they stand, but they haven't. It is only Republicans who do that sort of thing.

A state tax board is proposed. This board is to be composed of a commissioner and two assistants. The term will be ten years with the regulation state salaries of $5,000 and $3,000. Just one more load to be placed upon that great big natured animal, the public.

That is a dangerous bill offered in the Illinois legislature that authorizes corporations to do certain things, that if passed, would create and perpetuate trusts and combines and nullify any state law governing trusts.

There are still quite a number of Democrats around the country who are believing that the Bryan-Jones free silver Populistic combine is really not Democracy. There is a dark suspicion that their party has been almost bodily stolen.

Property owners in New York instead of being waited on by the police and ordered to remove the snow from the sidewalk, are promptly arrested if they do. Reason is a Tammany contractor has the job.

Senator Davis believes the president can determine the tariff schedule for the Philippines and that he will do so upon the character of the report made by the special commission.

The Sound Money League believes free silverism is dying out fast. J. Sterling Morton who is to be chief officiator at the launch of the new party of his July 4th, has been elected president of the league.

Poisoned bullets, firing on flags of truce and shooting at Red Cross hospitals, is the amusement of those Filipino insurgents under Aguinaldo. These fellows are only good when they are dead.

Richard F. Olney is a Democratic candidate for the presidency, so it is said, that is his friends will push him. What will J. Sterling Morton say now, and what will W. J. Bryan think of it.

Wireless telegraphy is an announced success according to an account telling of the great success in telegraphing without wires from France to the London Times.

J. Sterling Morton announces a new party is to be launched July 4th that will be the greatest thing in the line of political parties ever known in this country.

The people can take their choice as to the real meaning of Jeffersonian simplicity. One lot of Jeffersonians have a ten dollar dinner and the other lot a one dollar dinner.

The new discovery that the wife's separate property or with no property at all, can be made equally liable for the family expense is to be patented in Minnesota.

Our troops are winning victories in the Philippines, and the arms of the United States will soon triumph over all the Aguinaldos.

The new national guard of Wisconsin will be organized upon the regular army pattern and will be a vast improvement upon the old organization in many respects.

The state tax board proposed should repose where it is. The people are tired and sick of so many different boards and commissions, all helping to add to the burdens of the taxpayers. The state already possesses through its officials every facility of enforcing what laws we have, and if these do their duty, no necessity exists for further official machinery. Even as it is, no necessity exists for this proposed state board to cost $11,000 a year just in salaries.

Ten dollar dinners are not popular with the masses, they could hardly be expected to, and when it is done in the name of that great man, Thomas Jefferson, and an alleged Jeffersonian simplicity, it becomes a burlesque.

Public corporations are entitled to all the rights the law properly gives them, but no more. One of these rights well as duties, is to pay their just proportion of taxation, which they don't at the present time.

Colorado is to make an attempt to quell the rising trusts in that state, and keep the smelters' trust from rearing its head. Any smelters' will hit Colorado where it lives.

Governor Roosevelt says in a message that the tax laws of the state are in an unsatisfactory condition. This remark applies to other states as well.

Wireless telegraphy is coming and with this, what is to hinder people from doing their own telegraphing, provided the name is rightly given.

Alleged plots against the Russian Czar appear as news from time to time, but the plots of the Czar are never mentioned.

A civil service order will soon be issued by the president, that may make some changes in the present methods.

Possibly the Cuban army may go unpaid as the alleged Cuban assembly refuses to give up the muster rolls.

WHEN THE SUN DIES, THE EARTH WILL FREEZE.

Our sun is now a yellow star similar to Capella, and hence it will eventually become bluish-white like Sirius and Vega says Professor T. J. J. See in the April Atlantic. The secular shrinkage of the sun's radius will cause a steady rise in its temperature, and when the body has reached the stage of Sirius, where the temperature is perhaps doubled, the light emitted will become intensely blue. The temperature may b expected to go on rising till a small radius is attained, and finally when the dense mass, intensely hot, becomes incapable of further shrinkage, on account of increase in the molecular forces resisting condensation, a cooling will gradually ensue, after which the body will liquefy and then rapidly decline in splendor. The sun will thenceforth be wrapped in everlasting darkness, and the chill of death will overtake the planetary system. A condition of darkness thus follows close upon a period of intense brilliancy, and hence the obscurity of such bodies as the companions of Sirius, Procyon, and Algol. The most obscure satellites are thus associated with some of the brightest and most intensely luminous stars in our sky; and here the smaller of the two masses, as in the case of the planets of the solar system, have developed most rapidly.

In view of the approaching extinction of the sun's activity, it becomes a matter of interest to inquire how long its heat will sustain life upon the earth. Though it is difficult to submit the subject to accurate computation, it is easy to see that the exhaustion of the sun's light and heat certainly will not occur for several hundred thousand, and perhaps not for several million years. Thus the ultimate doom of our system need occasion no anxiety among those now living, but the result is philosophically interesting to those who look several million years into the future.

As experiment has shown that the sun's vertical rays falling continuously upon terrestrial ice would melt a layer three centimetres in thickness per day, it follows that a similar shell of ice would form over the earth in case the sun's light and heat were cut off; thus in a month the whole earth would be frozen like the polar regions, and only the deeper bodies of water, containing a great amount of heat, would remain in a liquid state. The oceans themselves would freeze over within a few years at the latest, and the winds and even the tides would cease to agitate the terrestrial globe, which would henceforth spin in its orbit as a rigid lifeless mass.

"The Least Hair Casts a Shadow."

A single drop of poison blood will, unless checked in time, make the whole impure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great leader in blood purifiers.

It casts no shadow, but brings sunshine and health into every household.

Dyspepsia—"Suffered everything but death for years with dyspepsia. Nothing relieved me until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made and kept me well. Can eat anything I wish." MRS. EUGENE MURPHY, Hull's Mill, Danbury, Conn.

Consumptive Cough—"Five years ago I had a consumptive cough which reduced me to a skeleton. Was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did and recovered normal health. I have been well ever since." MATILDA BRIDGWATER, Cor. Pearl and Chestnut Sts., Jeffersonville, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

Ann Grant, a domestic servant, who died recently at Linton, in Cambridgeshire at the age of 87 years, had served seventy-one years in one family.

In the Philippines thirty-two dialects are spoken.

The grip has been known and described since the days of Hippocrates, who was born B. C. 460. It was the French physicians who gave it the name which it now bears, but in the attempt to locate its origin it has been known as the Chinese catarrh, the Russian pest, the German disease, the Italian fever, and the Spanish catarrh. It has always taken the form of an epidemic catarrh, and has been attended with great loss of life in many of its visitations.

In a suit at Milwaukee, brought to recover on a note given for the benefit of a Polish Catholic church, the court ruled that a note given on Sunday for a church purpose was valid, although it would have been void if made for any other purpose on that day.

Hanson Borden, a Virginia farmer, has supplied the White House table with eggs for the last eight years. He usually ships two crates a week, each crate containing thirty dozen eggs.

Our exports of certain manufactured goods to Sheffield, England, have increased 300 per cent in four years.

Dr. J. H. Kellogg said in the course of a lecture at Washington the other day that "there is more intoxication in a cup of black tea than in a glass of ordinary beer." Dr. Kellogg is a strict vegetarian. He condemns such articles as mustard and pepper, and blames coffee and tea for causing various sorts of nervous diseases in women. Neither drink, in his opinion, has any value as a food.

In Waldeck, a little German principality, a decree has been proclaimed that a license to marry will not be granted to any individual who has been in the habit of getting drunk.

Two American army officers in Porto Rico have married in native families and the engagement of a third to a San Juan belle is announced.

Vesuvius was covered by a heavy snowfall recently while the crater was in eruption. The Neapolitans watched the unusual spectacle of three streams of red-hot lava working their way through the white snow.

Ex-President Harrison will leave for Paris on May 17 and, after arguing the Venezuelan case before the board of arbitration will probably give some months to travel through Europe and the holy land, in company with Mrs. Harrison.

The table in the household of Russell Sage is said to be one of the best furnished in New York, both as to meals and the manner in which they are served.

"Gang Warily," is the motto of the earl of Perth, oldest of British peers, and he has apparently followed it, being 92 years old. He is hereditary thane of Lennox, and is also Due De Melfort and Comte De Lussan in France. High, however, as are his honors, he has not a seat in the house of lords, his peerage being Scotch.

Miss Lillian Norton attracted little attention as an opera singer until she took on a foreign disguise by changing her last name to Nordica. She was born at Farmington, Me.

At a recent civil service examination for promotion in the New York fire department every candidate failed, including Richard Crocker's nephew.

Joshua Reed of Burlington, Vt., will be 98 years old April 4, and has lived in the same house for sixty-five years. The place was built over 200 years ago, and was, in olden times, a garrison against Indians. In the walls are holes, long since covered with boards, through which settlers used to fire at red-skinned marauders.

Rumors are current that Quay will withdraw from the senatorial contest. It is clear that his remaining in the field will prevent any election.

Wherever the pain may be,

there is the place for an

Allcock's
POROUS PLASTER

It never fails to perform its work quickly and effectually, and, more than that, it does its work while you do yours.

Beware of the many imitations made to sell on the reputation of "Allcocks." When you buy Allcock's you obtain absolutely the best plaster made.

RESTORING FERTILITY.

Three years ago we had a two-acre field which was completely worn out, and apparently had no vitality or fertility left. It was certainly an "abandoned farm" on a small scale if there ever was one. It was an ideal location for vegetables, and we wanted to reclaim it if possible. Stable manure was spread over it broadcast at the rate of a ton per acre. This was done early in March, and toward the last of the month it was ploughed under and the field worked both ways with an Acme harrow, followed by a smoothing harrow. Field corn was sown, followed by cow peas, which were turned under, and the following spring the ground was given an application of commercial fertilizers at the rate of a ton per acre, composed of muriate of potash 300 pounds, nitrate of soda 500 pounds and acid phosphate 1,200 pounds. The following crop was sweet potatoes, and last season the ground was placed in sweet potatoes, sweet corn and tomatoes, with splendid results. We now consider this field as good as any soil we have, and concluded that it is cheaper to bring up a soil quickly by some such plan as that mentioned than by a more economical plan which includes cropping. It is not assumed that this plan would work on all soils that are worn out, but as far as it was possible to know this soil was devoid of all plant foods—that is, they were not within reach; and while our treatment gave a seemingly large quantity of nitrogen, it was not too much, as viewed by results. The cheaper plan, however, from now on is to return to this soil in fertility more than the crops take from it, and by keeping the cultivator going seek to reach the storehouse of fertility in the soil and make it available plant food.

NEED A HELPING HAND.

Boston Globe: General Manager Howard, who has charge of the Cuban relief fund, says that the condition of the Cuban widows and orphans is in the highest degree distressing. There are many thousands of these poor creatures wandering about without homes or food or clothes to cover them. Their future for good or for evil is in the hands of the American people. Thus does the white man's burden broaden.

BAD COMPLEXIONS
RED ROUGH HANDS
FALLING HAIR
PREVENTED BY
Cuticura SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. It strikes at the cause of bad complexions, red, rough hands, falling hair, and baby blemishes, viz., the clogged, irritated, inflamed, overworked, or sluggish PORES.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Props., Boston. How to Have Beautiful Complexion, free

HUMPHREYS' VETERINARY SPECIFICS

A. A. CURES FEVERS, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES SPRAINS, Lameness, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES EPIZOOTIC, Distemper.
D. D. CURES WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
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F. F. CURES COLIC, Bellyache, Diarrhea.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES MANGE, Skin Diseases.
J. K. CURES BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat.

50c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. VETERINARY MANUAL SENT FREE.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,
VITAL WEAKNESS
and Prostration from Over-work or other causes.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy.
$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5 Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., New York

ALL GRIEVE OVER DEATH OF GREGG

The Popular Young Officer Who Was Killed in Yesterday's Battle.

REBEL SHARPSHOOTERS ACTIVE

Seem Determined to Break the Sleep of Troops—American Dead Cannot be Brought Home For at Least Six Months.

MANILA, April 1, 7:30 p. m.—McArthur's forces are resting at Malolo today and the men are in good condition, considering the fatigue of the campaign. The plans of the rebels are not yet understood. Considerable rebel forces have been collected along the fronts of Lawton and Hall who are holding the line from the water works to Laloma. There is shooting nightly along this line, apparently for the purpose of breaking the Americans' sleep, consequently Lawton detailed five sharpshooters from each company to attend to the rebels and they have been picking off a number of them. It is reported that three thousand rebels are concentrated at Cainta and Taytay.

Gen. King this morning sent out a reconnoitering party of two companies of the North Dakota, and a brisk engagement followed in which seven Filipinos were killed. An American lieutenant and two privates were wounded. The death of Lieut. Gregg, of the Fourth infantry, killed near the water works yesterday deeply affected the army, as he was one of the most popular of the young officers. He was buried today.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following was received from Otis this morning: "Quiet prevails. Have directed the troops at Malolos and on the railroads on reconnoitering duty. The insurgents are only in small bands who retire on the approach of our troops. Few of our troops are moving to a new position. We are preparing for a continued and active campaign. The army is in excellent spirits."

THE TRANSPORTING OF AMERICAN DEAD FROM PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Adjutant General Corbin yesterday cabled Otis saying that the secretary of war desired if possible that the dead of the present campaign be returned to the United States on the early transports, and asked the opinion of the general on the subject. Otis cabled today that it would be impossible to send the bodies home now. The climatic conditions are such as to make it dangerous to the health of the people who would handle the bodies. He is of the opinion that six months later the remains could be returned to the United states. Corbin replied to Otis directing than no further effort be made at present to ship the remains to the United States.

He told Otis that the acting secretary of war desires that not only the graves of the soldiers buried in Manila shall be plainly designated, but that each casket shall also be carefully marked so that when the remains were removed to this country there will be no question of the identification of the dead. Many anxious relatives have asked the war department if the dead soldiers will be sent home. These inquiries resulted in the cable correspondence.

COOPER IS AT WORK.

On Racine and Kenosha Harbor Matter—Getting Titles of Land Accepted.

A Washington telegram says: Representative Cooper is at work here on the Racine and Kenosha harbor improvements matter in order to close up the continuous contract work by getting the titles to land in the harbor accepted by the government. The title papers to the lands in Kenosha harbor have been approved and the work will be begun at an early day. The Racine titles have been nearly perfected. A batch of papers was received today, but they are incomplete and there will be further delay. The attorney general's office is overcrowded by pressure of impending matters relating to internal improvements and postoffice sites. Mr. Cooper is engineering the harbor matter steadily and will remain here until the titles have been approved and the way paved for beginning the work.

STOCK BARNS BURNED.

Fire in Kenosha County Destroys Barns and Cattle—Loss $3,000.

The large stock barns on the farm of Hiram Ferry, five miles south of Kenosha, were destroyed by fire Thursday night. The two barns were a mass of flames when the fire was discovered and over a dozen cattle perished in their stalls. The barns were built several years ago at a cost of $10,000. The loss from the destruction of the buildings, grain and stock will amount to over $3,000, with no insurance. A boy who lives on the farm is supposed to have set fire to the barns while playing with matches in one of the mows. He narrowly escaped being burned to death.

Nearly everyone needs a good spring medicine, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is by all odds the best that money can buy.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

CHANGE IN THE HARVEY BILL.

County Superintendents Still to be Elected—To be Chosen at Spring Elections.

From Daily of April 1, 1899.

A Madison dispatch says the two committees on education have reported in both houses the so-called Harvey bill changing the method of supervising the common schools. These bills have attracted universal attention and have lined up the majority of the educators of the state either for or against them. The bills, they are alike, originally provided that the office of county superintendent should be abolished and in its place a system of direct superintendents be substituted, appointed by a state board created for that purpose. The districts were to be smaller than most counties, and the duties of the district superintendents were to be similar to those of the county superintendents. The opposition to this provision of the bill, however, caused the committee to amend it and eliminate the appointive feature and allow the residents of the districts to elect the superintendents.

Besides that provision the bill, as amended, provides that the superintendents shall be elected at the spring elections as judges are elected. The candidates are to be nominated by a special convention called for the purpose. The convention in each district is to nominate three candidates with the proper qualifications, and if the people of the district, or any portion of them, are not satisfied with the nomination by the convention they may make individual nominations by nomination papers signed by 5 per cent of the voters of each ward or town in the district.

These amendments, it is believed by the committee, will meet the greatest objections made against the bill. It is admitted by the opponents of the bill that the county superintendent system at present is one of the weakest spots in the state system of education, and they also admit the necessity of taking the office out of politics.

Much misapprehension has existed over the bill which was drawn by State Supt. Harvey, the prevailing idea being that he was to have the power to appoint the district superintendents. As the bill stands, however, it has the approval of the two committees on education, and will be strongly supported on the floor and may receive equally strong opposition.

CHANGES ON THE ROAD.

M. R. & K. Electric Railway Changes Announced This Morning.

From Daily of April 1, 1899.

Several important changes in time and fares went into effect on the Milwaukee, Racine & Kenosha Electric railway this morning. Hereafter all cars will leave the Monument Square on the hour, both north and south. Cars will leave Kenosha for Racine every half hour an extra car always being at that end of the line to carry out this time. The running time between Racine and Kenosha has been reduced to thirty minutes. The 6 o'clock car in the morning will run straight through to Milwaukee and the car leaving Milwaukee at 6 o'clock will come direct through. The fare for the round trip to Milwaukee has been reduced from 70 to 60 cents. The fare to Ives which has been 5 cents has been increased to 10 cents and the fare from Kenosha to Milwaukee has been reduced from $1 to 90 cents. Hereafter no more tickets will be sold in the office here. All tickets must be purchased of the conductor on the cars.

OBITUARY.

Reisel.

From Daily of April 1, 1899.

Gustav B. Reisel died this morning at St. Luke's hospital, of stomach trouble, aged 44 years. Deceased was born in Bohemia and when 10 years of age emigrated to America. By trade he was a printer and at one time was employed on Omaha, Chicago and St. Louis papers. Sixteen years ago he came to Racine and became editorial writer on the Slavic, the Bohemian paper, and only retired about a year ago. He was a bright and original writer. About four weeks ago his wife died and from that time he gradually broke down. He was at one time a member of the Narodna Jednota society and of the Royal league.

Curley.

Mrs. Ann Curley, a pioneer of Racine, died yesterday afternoon at her home, No. 1126 North Chatham street, of general debility, aged 77 years. Mrs. Curley was born in Ireland and came to Racine fifty-five years ago, when the city was a mere village and she saw the wilderness develop to one of the handsomest cities in the state. During her entire residence here she lived on the same property. She was a kindly woman and well liked by her neighbors. One son and one daughter survive, John Curley and Mrs. William Dumpley. The funeral will take place Monday morning at 8:30 from 1511 North Main street and at 9 o'clock from St. Patrick church.

O'Brien.

Mrs. James O'Brien died on Thursday at St. Mary's hospital, aged 34 years. A husband survives her. The funeral will take place Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock from 1621 Center street and at 2 o'clock from St. Rose church.

The Beebe Manfg. Co.

The Beebe Manufacturing company received a certificate from the secretary of state this morning authorizing the increase of capital stock of the company to $150,000. This company is doing an immense business at present and have received orders and shipped large numbers of wheels to Hong Kong, Japan, Australia, and India. Besides these bicycles are reaching every city of prominence in the United States. Every week sees the business rapidly increasing and double forces of employes are worked night and day in different departments.

Half Sick Half Well

Many persons have their good day and their bad day. Others are about half sick all the time. They have headache, backache, and are restless and nervous. Food does not taste good, and the digestion is poor; the skin is dry and sallow and disfigured with pimples or eruptions; sleep brings no rest and work is a burden. What causes this? Impure blood. And the remedy?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It takes out all impurities from the blood. When these are removed, nature takes right hold and completes the cure. Price, $1.00 a bottle. At all druggists. If there is constipation, take Ayer's Pills. Price, 25c. a box. Write to the doctor all the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply without cost. Address, DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

DANGEROUSLY HURT.

Charles Simonson Injured While Hoisting a Tank at the Klinkert Brewery--In a Precarious Condition.

From Daily of April 1, 1899.

Charles Simonson, foreman of the Reichert Construction company for the past several years, was dangerously injured at the Klinkert brewery late yesterday afternoon and now lies at the St. Mary's hospital in a precarious condition.

Mr. Simonson, with other men, were engaged hoisting a tank into the building. He was standing on the roof. The timber used to which the tackle was attached for hoisting broke. The rope caught Mr. Simonson's foot and threw him against the brick wall of the building and he fell and lodged in the derrick senseless.

As soon as possible he was picked up and conveyed to the St. Mary's hospital and Dr. McNitt was summoned. His face and head were cut and he was badly injured internally, but no bones are broken. The doctor stated that it would take some time before it could be stated just how bad the injuries were, but he has hopes that the man will recover.

The timber that broke had been used for a long time and often stood the weight and strain of many tons.

Mr. Simonson had been in the employe of Mr. Reichert for about twelve years and is one of the best and most faithful men he ever had. He is about 34 years of age and has a wife and family living on Madsen court.

A message from the hospital this afternoon says that Mr. Simonson is much better and that he will recover.

MRS. ROSE SHARP ACQUITTED.

Jury Returns Unanimous Verdict--One of the Jurors Held Out For Conviction But Finally Gave In.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., April 1.—Mrs. Rose Sharp, on trial for blinding Attorney P. H. Lynch of Oconto, by throwing acid in his face in December last, today was acquitted of the charge. The jury on filing into court returned a unanimous verdict. It is understood that one of the jurors, a Ripon man, held out all night for conviction, but changed his vote before the convening of court.

They are noisy but they are nice. Who would exchange the merry noise of children at play, for the childless home where the clock tick can be heard hour after hour in the dull silence? But there are a great many who would like to people the silent house with the children that fate has refused them. Fate is often in this case only another word for ignorance. Many a glad mother dates her happiness from the day she first began the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It often happens that with the cure of female weakness and the establishing of the delicate womanly organs in sound health, the way is opened for the joy of motherhood. "Favorite Prescription" is a specific for the chronic ailments peculiar to women. It cures them perfectly and permanently.

No other medicine can do for women so much as "Favorite Prescription." Do not therefore let any other medicine be palmed off on you as "just as good."

"Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, opium, cocaine or other narcotic. It is strictly a temperance medicine.

"I had been a sufferer from uterine trouble for about three years, and the doctors that I consulted said I could have to go through an operation before I could give birth to children," writes Mrs. Blanche E. Evans, of Parsons, Luzerne Co., Pa., Box 41. "When about to give up in despair I saw the advertisement of Dr. Pierce's medicine and thought I would give it a trial. I bought a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and after taking it felt better than I had for years. Felt improved before I had taken one-half of the bottle. After taking four and a half bottles I gave birth to a bright baby girl who is now four months old and has not had a day of sickness. She is as bright as can be."

A woman's complexion often suffers because of poisonous accumulations in the system. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets remove these accumulations and cleanse the complexion. They regulate the stomach, liver and bowels.

WITH CATTLE FROM THE WEST.

Passengers Who Pay No Fare—Neither Tramps Nor Pass Holders.

A large numbe rof passengers arrive in New York every year on trains from the west who pay no fare to the railroad companies. They are neither railroad men who travel on passes nor tramps who ride on the brake beams, but are classed just about midway between these two extremes. They ride in the little red cabooses at the end of cattle trains that come in from Chicago and Kansas City.

When a stock owner makes a shipment of cattle on the railroad he is entitled to transportation for a man to travel with the stock and look out for them while on the road. Many cattle shippers neglect to do this, and leave their stock entirely in the hands of the railroad companies. This fact is often taken advantage of by stock-yard employes, either for money or friendship, to put some unauthorized person who wishes transportation nominally in charge of the stock. When the transaction is for money it is arranged between the man at the stock yards and some ticket scalper. The scalper gets the passenger in the regular course of his business, and the stock yards employe, when the opportunity offers, furnishes the transportation. This is a simple enough process if it happens that shipments are being made without regular agents in charge. The passenger's name is surreptitiously written on the "freight ticket" as "in charge," and his grain is pointed out to him. Then all he has to do is to take his place in the caboose. His right to be there is rarely questioned, but if it is he has only to point to his name on the freight ticket and he is as safe as if he had a regular ticket in his pocket—safer, if anything, for he cannot lose it nor the conductor cancel it.

He is not so safe, however, as the regular passenger in regard to losing or missing his train, for he must "change cars" every six or eight hours, during the day and night, under particularly puzzling conditions. At the end of each division of the road a new train crew takes charge with a new engine and caboose, and the train is "made up" to take in any new cars that it is to take with it. The caboose is uncoupled, and the passenger is unceremoniously turned out in a wilderness of tracks and freight cars, and left largely to his own devices to find the caboose that is going on with the train. If he asks the "yard boss" he is told it is "over there," with a vague wave of the hand towards the other end of the yard. After a little search he finds two or three of the little red cars, which appear to be ready to go out, and if there is any one about who knows, he can readily find the one he wants; if not, he takes the chance, waiting to see his train come down and pick one up. This means knowing his train when he sees it—no easy thing, for freight trains have little individuality—and trusting that it does not take its caboose from some other part of the yard and slip out without him. If it does this he is lost, for he has no claim on any other train than that which carries the cattle he is with.

In summer this sort of travel is pleasant. The passenger has really no responsibility, for the railroad, except in long trips, takes entire care of the stock. He sits all day in the comfortable cupola of the caboose, or on the roof of the car, where there is always a breeze, and glides slowly across the country and through the towns with nothing to do but to look about him. There are long, leisurely waits on the sidings, when he sits peacefully in the shadow of the train and waits till the great express train goes whirling by in a cloud of dust and cinders. Then he hears the "chuk-chuk, chuk-chuk" of the tightening couplers run from car to car down the train till the caboose starts with a jerk, and he jumps aboard again. At night he sleeps comfortably on one of the long cushioned seats along the sides of the car. In winter, of course, it is not so pleasant, and even in summer it has its drawbacks. Though the engine is distant, there are cinders and dirt, and opportunity to wash even one's face and hands, is a lucky chance not at all to be counted on. The passenger must watch his opportunities sharply to get as many as two meals a day. He must pick them up where he can find them, and eat them with one eye on his train.

It is difficult to find out just how many men travel in this way, but it is safe to say that, when cattle shipments are heaviest, twenty or twenty-five men are started from Chicago every day for Boston and New York. None go the other way, because cattle are not sent in that direction.—New York Post.

WISCONSIN NEWS.

The body of John Blumenroeber, aged 75, was found by neighbors yesterday in a log house in the town of St. Joseph, the place which had been the old man's home since 1860. Blumenroeber was a miser and a bachelor, and was reported to have had considerable money hidden about his premises. Several times in the past he has been visited by robbers, he, however, steadfastly refused to put his money in the banks, believing them unsafe. A bullet wound indicated the manner of his death, and the place had been completely ransacked in the search for the maiden wealth. An investigation of the death was made today.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

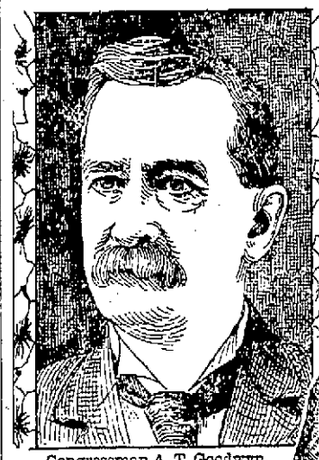
Green Bay Gazette: The Sentinel suggests that the lawyers in that carbolic acid case at Fond du Lac evidently hope to blind the jury with their vitrolic dashes.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

HALF OUR ILLS ARE CATARRH.

Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh Wherever Located.



Congressman A. T. Goodwyn.

Hon. A. T. Goodwyn, Congressman from Alabama, writes from Washington, D. C., to Dr. Hartman as follows:

"Gentlemen—I have now used one bottle of Pe-ru-na and am a well man to-day. I could feel the good effects of your medicine before I had used it a week, after suffering with catarrh for over a year." Pe-ru-na is very prompt in its action. One bottle convinces the most skeptical.

Mr. T. Sherman Bryan.

Mr. T. Sherman Bryan, writing to Dr. Hartman, says: "I have been using Pe-ru-na for some time past and wish to testify as to its great value in cases of catarrh. My whole system was permeated with catarrh for several years. After using Pe-ru-na I find that I am greatly improved and cannot speak too highly in praise of your great medicine. It has given me a new lease on life." Mr. T. Sherman Bryan is a cousin of William Jennings Bryan, late candidate for President, and namesake of General William T. Sherman.

Sister of St. Francis.

The Sisters of St. Francis of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, East Main street, corner of Rose avenue, Columbus, Ohio, in a letter dated June 2, 1898, to Dr. S. B. Hartman, say: "Some years ago a friend of our institution recommended to us Dr. Hartman's Pe-ru-na as an excellent remedy for la grippe, of which we then had several cases which threatened to be of a serious character. We began to use it, and experienced such wonderful results that since then Pe-ru-na has become our favorite medicine for la grippe, catarrh, coughs, colds and bronchitis."

County Commissioner John Williams, of 517 West Second street, Duluth, Minn., in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman, says: "As a remedy for catarrh I can cheerfully recommend Pe-ru-na. I know what it is to suffer from that terrible disease, and I feel that it is my duty to speak a good word for the remedy that brought me immediate relief. Pe-ru-na cured me of a bad case of catarrh, and I know it will cure any other sufferer from that disease."

Mr. John Williams.

How many lives are ruined, how many homes made unhappy, by catarrhal diseases, no man can number, and the whole trouble results from a foolish or willful neglect of common colds. While Pe-ru-na, properly used, will cure almost every case of chronic catarrh, chronic bronchitis, and consumption (in its first stages), yet, as a preventive of those diseases, it is of still greater value. We do not hesitate to guarantee that every one who uses Pe-ru-na at the beginning of a cold will quickly recover, and the cold leave no trace of damage to the system. Thus multitudes of people are saved from chronic catarrh by use of Pe-ru-na.

EXACT SIZE OF BOTTLE.

Every case of catarrh is the result of a neglected cold. In whatever organ the cold settles of the body, there the catarrh appears. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh wherever located.

Miss Annie Wyandotte.

Miss Annie Wyandotte, queen of the operatic stage and dramatic soprano, has written Dr. Hartman a number of very enthusiastic letters concerning her cure. Catarrh had completely destroyed her voice, so that she was unable to speak aloud. Pe-ru-na restored her voice completely, enabling her to return to her profession.

She writes Dr. Hartman from Fifteenth street and Jackson avenue, Kansas City, Mo.: "Pe-ru-na has been my salvation. It has given me back a beautiful voice—a gift of God; it has brought me once more to my old profession. I can talk now, and sing, where before I could scarcely whisper. I wish every person who is suffering as I suffered might know Pe-ru-na. My voice was completely gone. I am now entirely restored to health and voice."

Although this is a remarkable cure, it is exactly what Pe-ru-na is doing every day, east, west, north and south.

Congressman R. Z. Linney.

Congressman Romulus Z. Linney, from North Carolina, writes to Dr. Hartman from Washington, D. C., as follows: "My Private Secretary has been using Pe-ru-na for several weeks and I wish to testify as to its great value and merits in cases of catarrh. My Secretary had as bad a case as I ever saw, and since he has taken one bottle he seems like a different man. I don't think any man under a nervous strain should be without it."

Major A. A. Mabson.

Major Algernon A. Mabson, of the Tenth Volunteer Regiment, stationed at Macon, Ga., in a recent letter to Dr. Hartman from Washington, D. C., says: "I think there is no better medicine on earth than your Pe-ru-na for catarrh. It has surely cured me. It would take a volume to tell you all the good it has done for me. Pe-ru-na is the greatest remedy ever prepared, and I think I have tried them all." The Doctor receives many such letters every week.

Miss Sadie Martinot.

Miss Sadie Martinot, the prominent young actress, writes to Dr. Hartman in regard to Pe-ru-na, as follows: "It gives me great pleasure to recommend Pe-ru-na to the members of my profession. I have found it most helpful, and taken directly before the performance, whenever the voice seems unreliable, it relieves hoarseness and dispels all tendency to coughing. I regard it as invaluable to actresses, singers, and all persons who are obliged to depend upon clearness of voice. I consider Pe-ru-na of especial benefit to women and particularly recommend it to them. My dressing-table is never without it."

Hon. Geo. Kersten, a well-known Justice of the Peace of Chicago, says: "I was afflicted with catarrh for nine years. My catarrh was located chiefly in my head. I tried many remedies without avail. I applied to several doctors, but they were not able to cure me. I learned of the remedy, Pe-ru-na, through the daily newspapers. After taking the remedy for 18 weeks I was entirely cured. I consider my cure permanent, as it has been two and a half years since I was cured."

Hon. Geo. Kersten.

At least one-half of the inhabitants north of the 40th degree of latitude are more or less afflicted with catarrh in some form. To say that this vast multitude of people are miserable is to give only a mild statement of the case. Nearly every disease to which the human family is subject is caused by catarrh. Very few people, indeed, are entirely free from catarrh. Send for Dr. Hartman's latest free book on catarrh. Insist on having Pe-ru-na. There is no medicine that can take its place. There is only one systemic catarrh remedy, and that is Pe-ru-na.

Mail and Express: The announcement that two of the London newspapers are about to issue Sunday editions has provoked a storm of protest from the British public. English readers don't want the news when it is too fresh.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Albany Argus: Another Frenchman has been arrested for selling army secrets. Enterprising Frenchmen will, however, have to engage in some other line of business before long. French army secrets are getting to be a drug on the market.

Washington Star: Mr. Addicks is not worrying about peaches, but is considerably agitated over the prospect of a Delaware senator famine.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

Evening Wisconsin: Right in the midst of the dressed beef scandal, drops the news that the natives near the Congo Free State have varied their rations by eating a French officer.

It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, without nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket-book. 1,500,000 boxes sold. 400,000 cases cured. Buy NO-TO-BAC from your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

STOP CHEWING!

THE WORLD OF LABOR

Echoes From the Busy Mill and the Workshop

INDUSTRIAL FOLKS' GOSSIP

News and Happenings of Special Interest in the Various Fields Where Mechanic and Artisan Hold Sway Night and Day.

Japan has but 10,000 paupers.

John Bull eats Australian butter.

Holland has women brickmakers.

England buys Maine's birchwood.

The Klondike is to have a brewery.

Phonographic buoys are announced.

Electricity employs 5,000,000 people.

North Carolina sends cotton to Arabia.

st year.

Philippines contain 123 miles of railroad.

Colorado miners are to enjoy the eight-hour day.

French soldiers' shoes have India rubber heels.

In the Transvaal each lawyer is taxed $125 a year.

Since 1841 the cultivated area of Ireland has dwindled from about 4,000,000 acres to 2,000,000.

About 4,000 women work for Uncle Sam, the higher-salaried getting $3,000 and the lowest but $240.

The German shipyards have now won the second place in point of output, being surpassed by Great Britain alone.

The ironworks at Hangau, China, employ 2,000 men. The plant cost $4,000,000. Only 19 Europeans are employed.

The Plymouth (Mass.) Woolen Company has been incorporated, with a capital of $400,000. G. W. Moses is president.

A stick if timber 119 feet long and 22 inches square, without a knot or blemish was cut in a mill at Hoquiam, Wash., recently.

The United States Consul at Tuxpan, Mexico, says that fortunes are to be made in the cultivation of the vanilla bean in Mexico.

A bill has been introduced in the Texas legislature appropriating $150,000 for the building and maintenance of a cotton or woolen mill, or both, in the Rusk penitentiary.

According to statistics just issued by Lloyds Register of Shipping, 98.4 per cent. of the tonnage classed during last year was built of steel, and about 1.3 per cent. of iron.

Los Angeles draws its electricity from a turbulent mountain river 90 miles away. The 12,000 horse-power runs street cars and machinery and supplies the city with light and heat.

Wages in the locomotive departments of the English and Welsh railway lines increased 5.2 per cent. during the last half year, and the cost of coal was augmented by 18.0 per cent.

Manila rope, made in the United States has a large sale in Paraguay. The price is 12 to 15 cents a pound. American cotton twine and fishing lines are also sold at from 30 to 40 cents.

In Sydney, New South Wales, the street car lines are owned by the municipality and no fares are charged. Homeless folk, it is said, use them at night instead of going to cheap lodging houses.

The output of gold in the United States in 1898 was more than twice that of 1890, and the production of the gold in the world in 1898, at the lowest estimate, was much more than twice the estimated production of 1890.

The light buggies of the fire department in Denver are drawn by one or two horses at present, but it has been decided to adopt horseless vehicles instead. There are 28 horses to be fed and attended to, and the city pays $18,752 for it all.

A. B. Peters, of Cando, N. D., was in St. Paul recently en route to the East, says the Pioneer Press, where he will gather a colony of between 4,000 and 5,000 immigrants, who will congregate at Chicago and leave for their new homes in North Dakota on March 28. This colony will be the largest that has yet been brought to the Northwest and will require four full trains to transport them, in addition to perhaps a hundred cars to move their effects. These people are largely composed of Dunkards, although there is a large sprinkling of other denominations among them. They come from Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and will be located along the Great Northern in the Mouse River Valley, scattering out in the vicinity of Cando, Rolla, Tower and Willow City, west of Devil's Lake.

The Glasgow Herald in a recent review of the boot and shoe industry in 1898, summed up the situation as follows: "Humiliating as it is, it is nevertheless a fact that the Americans, in upper leather almost entirely, and in sole leather to a great degree, completely eclipse our curriers and tanners, who are compelled to own that they must adopt American methods if they can hope to compete in the future. The question continually asked in the boot and shoe trade is: How comes it that America is able to deliver to our very doors boots and shoes at prices considerably less than can be accepted by our own manufacturers, while at the same time American leather, of which by far the largest proportion of our boots and shoes is composed, is sold to our manufacturers at prices even less than to American manufacturers? And, to make the solution all the more obscure it is also known and proved beyond question, that the boot and shoe operatives in America car wages almost double ours."

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded.

F. Harbridge.

MEET IN WHITEWATER.

Seven Hundred Members Attend Southern Wisconsin Teachers' Association.

WHITEWATER, Wis., April 1.—The Southern Wisconsin Teachers' association was called to order yesterday morning in the Normal school building by President W. N. Parker. Prof. Upham presented a gavel. Prof. Hutton of Whitewater Normal welcomed the teachers. Prof. M. H. Jackson read a paper on "Lickin' and Larnin'" in which he deplored the necessity of corporal punishment, but believed it could not expediently be entirely abolished. The paper was one of the features of the meeting.

Manual training by a class at work attracted much favorable comment. In discussion it was said to be the coming education. C. W. Smith of Kilbourn discussed the question of "Entrance Tests in the High School." He pleaded for a greater recognition on the part of higher education for the common schools.

The afternoon session brought the attendance up to nearly 700.

A paper by High School Inspector W. D. Parker on "Defects in Our High Schools," was closely listened to. Dr. Stearns of the university, in discussing the paper, said he wished to have High schools improve their grammar departments, and gave some encouraging words for closer touch of the teachers with the people.

The meeting is said to be one of the most pleasant gatherings in the history of the state. Saturday brought many more teachers and tested the capacity of the town to care for them.

CONDITIONS IN TRADE CIRCLES.

R. G. Dun & Co. and Bradstreet's Weekly Review of Trade.

NEW YORK, April 1.—R. G. Dun & Co's. Weekly Review of Trade says today: Business is not at present improving. There has been something very like a check, partly the result of heavy buying since Jan. 1 to anticipate the market, partly caused by the uncertainty about the operation of many combinations, and a shade of doubt about foreign affairs also had some influence. The new rule of the clearing-house banks at New York about taxation of country checks also causes some shifting accounts.

The fluctuations of the wheat market have been large and tend on the whole toward higher quotations. Exports at Atlantic ports, flour included, have been for four weeks 11,679,512 bushels, against 9,392,495 last year, and Pacific 3,953,687 bushels, against 2,774,112, and the other exports, not given last year, make the total 17,317,089 bushels. Western receipts have been 12,949,815 bushels against 9,968,373 last year.

Railroad earnings for three weeks of March have been 3.1 per cent larger than last year and 9.8 per cent larger than in 1892, and the east-bound tonnage from Chicago in four weeks has been 459,438 tons, against 622,901 last year and 356,305 in 1892, which indicates quite clearly the remarkable depression in rates a year ago.

Failures for the week have been 194 in the United States, against 220 last year, and twenty-six in Canada, against 27 last year.

Bradstreet's today says: There is a quieter tone in several lines of business this week independent of the reduction in volume of distributive demand, resulting from continued unfavorable weather conditions in a large section of the country. The strength of quotable values, however, fails to show that any material checking of underlying movements has as yet become apparent in leading lines. Industrial conditions continue of a most flattering character, with advances in wages still a promised feature in the iron, steel, machinery and allied trades.

FASHION NOTES.

Among the silks are some very pretty satin-finished twills, while heavier grades are woven in rather wide diagonals.

Some of the newest etamines and French bareges are barred with satin and delicately figured with Louis XIV. designs in natural colorings.

Among summer fabrics of inexpensive description are this season shown some of the daintiest effects in pink, alone or with cream, white, chamois-color, fawn or reseda.

Many of the new checks and medium-sized plaids in all-wool or silk-and-wool weaves are diamond-shaped, and the trim little walking jacket of covert cloth or fine wool diagonal, worn with gowns made of these fabrics, matches one of the prominent colors in the plaid or check.

Ingenious young women are turning the stock of a summer ago to good advantage by converting them into standing collars. The linen stocks were, if you remember, turned over to hold the ribbon in place. Now the smart young woman is turning the linen stock up to make a very high standing collar. After it has been laundried once or twice the fold or crease disappears entirely, and you have a very nice standing collar, taller and better than any you are able to buy. The tiniest points may be turned over in front.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

[Seal.] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Pond's Extract

(Avoid Substitutes)

Cleanses and Heals all Inflamed Surfaces, Cures Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and

Relieves Pain

HAVANA UNDER AMERICANS.

Our Regulars in Havana — They Mean Straight Business.

Frederic Remington in Collier's Weekly: My figure of the Cuban is fairly typical of the infantry soldiers of the Cuban army. They are so diverse in their "make-ups" that, like trotting horses, they go in all shapes; but their clothes are mostly white, and their faces furnish a dark complement. The men who paraded Havana with General Gomez were almost negroes of the most sombre hue; the light-brown variety was not conspicuous, and there was quite a following of white men. When I saw General Garcia's Oriental Army pass to the battle of Santiago, I was struck by the yellow tinge of it. To be sure, there were plenty of dark-browns and some whites, but in the main it was yellow.

When we stop to think of the thing beneath the skin, however, it must be admitted that these peasants have opposed two hundred thousand Spanish troops for three years with all their resources cut off, and they have shown stamina and fortitude. The city is divided into four districts, and our infantry soldiers walk along the streets with loaded Krag-Jorgensens over their shoulders, and no city in the world is policed so well. The private of infantry does not understand the Spanish language, but he comprehends a row, and at the least flicker of disorder he precipitates himself into the middle of the throng, using language fierce and loud and picturesque. No one understands the language, but every one comprehends that the vicinity of the big man with the gun should be vacant and hushed.

The liquor stores under Ludlow's administration would regard a Raines law as unbridled license. The thirsty volunteers who come to town from the Seventh corps are not permitted to amuse themselves after the fashion of their kind. At night the streets are quiet—almost deserted—and the criminal knows that the inarticulate Yankee will shoot him dead at the least suspicion, because how can a Yankee soldier know what else to do? At first there was some warm work, though the butt, the bayonet, and the small calibre soon brought things right.

I employed an evening with an officer going his rounds. The thing was distressingly without incident. The lights from the buildings gridironed the narrow street, the small life of the people could be seen through the open door, and slowly down the middle paced the majesty of the great republic in the person of Jimmie Green from Poke county, or Paddy O'Brien from "de Ate Distric'." But make no mistake about Jimmie and Pat with the "setting up," the silence of discipline, the fetich of orders and the loaded gun. There on the streets of the strange tropic city they are as impersonal as gods.

It all made me sigh for the riot and roar of Whitechapel or the lower East side, or some of the ginger of Chicago after candle light, and I appealed to my officer friend. I asked him to kindly hit some passing straggler over the head with his six-shooter, since I could make nothing out of oil this but a pastoral.

"Well," he said, laughing, "it was more interesting at first. There was a function here, and I was told off with my company to keep the crowd back. The people pressed the marching column, and as I passed along I said to the sentry at that point, 'The crowd must be kept back.' 'Yes, ser'—and I noticed that it was Private Shaunnessy, a good old vet, and passed on. Casually turning around I beheld the greatest commotion and rushed back.

"'Stop, stop!' I yoned, 'I don't want you to kill them!'

"The crowd was flying from the quickly placed 'buts to the front,' and private Shaunnessy soon had room.

"'My dear man, you must not kill them!' I said.

"'I was not killing them, captain. I thought it best to assume a threatening attitude—sor.'

"Another soldier in dispersing a crowd pointed with his finger at them, and observed in a long southwestern drawl: 'Now—I—want—you people to get back. I know you don't understand what I am talking about but I understand my orders, and now I am going to plow into you,' with which calm statement he moved forward with the light of battle in his eye. The crowd was as feathers in a wind."

But when Havana thinks over her vicissitudes in the coming years, she can say the American regular made Havana look like Sunday morning in a New England village on a summer's day, and a Spanish-American town is not like that by nature.

HOW ELEPHANTS CROSS RIVERS.

Accomplish the Apparently Difficult Feat With Great Ease.

Pearson's Magazine: It is a great sight to see a line of elephants crossing a river with steep banks. They go down slowly, striking the ground with their trunks before each step, and never making a slip or miss, although you feel every minute as if they were going to take a header into the water. Then they wade or swim, as the case may be, and they swim beautifully, not hesitating to cross half a mile of deep water if need be.

I must say, however, that the sensation of sitting on the back of a swimming elephant is the reverse of pleasant: you fancy yourself on an enormous barrel which may roll around at any moment and take you under. Besides that, they swim so low in the water that you are sure of wetting, which in India means an excellent chance of fever.

Having crossed the stream, they must climb to the top of the bank, and this is the most peculiar operation of all. Down on their knees they go, and with trunk and tusks dig out a foothold for themselves, and so, step by step, work their way to the top, their position being sometimes like that of a fly climbing up a wall. As they reach the top they give a lurch sideways and shoot one leg straight over the bank, then give a lurch to the other side and shot the other leg the same way, which brings them into the position of a boy hanging by his arms from the edge of a roof. Then they come to their knees, and finally, with a great scrambling and kicking of their hind legs, bring themselves to level ground again.

In spite of these perilous ascents and descents I never knew an elephant to miss his foothold, although there was a case where one of the herd got stuck in the mud and sank gradually deeper and deeper until only his head and part of his back could be seen. The rajah ordered ten elephants to be brought up, and they were hitched to the unfortunate animal, and by pulling together at the given word brought their bellowing companion out of the mud with a plump like the pop of a thousand-ten cork.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

DYSPEPSIA

"My wife suffered for many years from Nervous Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Sleeplessness and Nervous Debility," writes John Kelloes, Philadelphia. "We tried many physicians and numerous remedies, such as blood purifiers, nerve-restorers and strengtheners and blood foods, but with no results until I heard of Johnson's Dyspepsia Cure. We bought six of the large size boxes, and the results far surpassed our expectations. Mrs. Kelloes' health began to mend immediately, she now eats and sleeps well, is gaining in flesh, and her color, which had got to be yellow and sickly, is now as fresh as when we were first married, and I tell her that Johnson's Dyspepsia Cure has made her ten years younger."

Johnson's Dyspepsia Cure is a complete cure for all stomach troubles. It is in tablet form, pleasant to take and is prepared at the celebrated Johnson Laboratories, Philadelphia. For sale by all druggists. Large box 50 cents. Physicians' size $1.00.

Wholesale agents Weseler & Lochner, Wm. R. Kirkby.

NERVITA Restores VITALITY, LOST VIGOR AND MANHOOD

Cures Impotency, Night Emissions and wasting diseases, all effects of self-abuse, or excess and indiscretion. A nerve tonic and blood builder. Brings the pink glow to pale cheeks and restores the fire of youth. By mail 50c per box; 6 boxes for $2.50; with a written guarantee to cure or refund the money.

NERVITA MEDICAL CO.

Clinton & Jackson Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

Sold by Wm. R. Kirkby, 405 Sixth St., Racine, Wis.

Biliousness

"I have used your valuable CASCARETS and find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to every one. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family." EDW. A. MARX, Albany, N. Y.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

CURE CONSTIPATION.

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 301

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

The Ills of Children.

Dr. Hartman offers his advice to parents on the treatment of coughs and colds.

LEARN to guard against colds. Nearly all the ills of children begin with taking cold. If your child catches cold don't wait a moment before attacking that cold.

To the ignorance or neglect of parents is due the fatal termination of many children's complaints.

If you are not informed as to the proper course to pursue to drive off a child's cold, write to Dr. Hartman, president of the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, O., for advice, and ask for some of his free books which contain the most pertinent facts about colds and coughs and all catarrhal diseases.

Pe-ru-na, Dr. Hartman's great prescription, is wholly vegetable. It wards off colds entirely if taken at the beginning in proper doses. It breaks up settled colds quickly; it is scientific and safe; there is no mystery about it. Dr. Hartman's books tell just how it acts and why. All druggists sell it.

Mrs. C. T. Rogers, Elgin, Ill., says: *Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.*

DEAR SIR:—"Your medicine saved my baby's life. We stopped all treatment but yours, and now he is a beautiful boy. It was certainly a miracle."

Mrs. Beeking, East Toledo, O., writes to the Pe-ru-na Medicine Co.:

DEAR SIRS:—"Pe-ru-na is the best medicine I ever had in my house. My children had a bad cough, and one of them had the lung fever. I cured them all with Pe-ru-na."

Proper knowledge of the treatment of coughs and colds is of the first importance to parents. This knowledge is offered free. All catarrhal diseases succumb to Pe-ru-na.

BELLAVITA Arsenic Beauty Tablets and Pills

This Complexion Treatment is a guaranteed specific, perfectly safe and sure in its action, for the removal of various disorders of the skin, viz: Pimples, Blotches, Freckles, Sunburn, Discolorations, Eczema, Blackheads, Roughness, Redness, and restores the Bloom of Youth to faded faces. Boxes containing 10 days' treatment 50c; 30 days' treatment, $1.00; six boxes $5.00 with positive written guarantee to produce the above results or cheerfully refund $5.00 paid. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Send for circular.

Nervita Medical Co., Clinton & Jackson Sts. Chicago, Illinois.

Sold by all Druggists.

Sold by Wm. R. Kirkby, 405 6th St. Racine, Wis.

First publication March 16, 1899.

STATE OF WISCONSIN — COUNTY Court—Racine County—In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of John J. Boss, deceased.

Letters of administration having been issued by this court to Lena M. Boss as administratrix of the estate of John J. Boss, deceased, late of said county of Racine:

It is ordered, that all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased be received, examined and adjusted by and before this court.

It is further ordered, that six months from and after the date hereof, be and the same are hereby allowed and limited to creditors to present their claims and demands against said deceased.

It is further ordered, that this court will, at regular terms thereof, to be held on Tuesday, the 12th day of September A. D., 1899, at the office of the Judge of said court at the city of Racine in said county, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the said John J. Boss, deceased.

It is further ordered, that within ten days from the date hereof notice of the times and place, when and where this court will receive, examine and adjust such claims, and of the time limited to present their claims, be given by publishing a copy of this order for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said county of Racine.

Dated this 8th day of March, A. D., 1899.

By the Court,

E. B. BELDEN, County Judge.

Kearney & Thompson, Attys at law. 4t

First publication March 9, 1899.

COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY—In Probate.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Catherine Dupulik, deceased.

On reading and filing an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Catherine Dupulik, late of the city of Racine in the county of Racine and state of Wisconsin deceased, and also the accompanying petition of S. P. Schwinn representing, among other things, that the said Catherine Dupulik lately died; that said instrument in writing is the last will and testament of said deceased, and that S. P. Schwinn, the said petitioner, is the identical person named and appointed in and by said last will and testament as executor thereof; and praying that a time and place be appointed for proving said will.

It is ordered that said petition and proofs of said instrument be heard before this court on

Tuesday, the fourth day of April A. D., 1899,

at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the county judge of said county, in the city of Racine in said county.

And it is further ordered that public notice thereof be given to all persons interested by the publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to the time herein appointed for proving said will, in the Racine Journal, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine.

By the Court,

E. B. BELDEN, County Judge.

Dated March 3, 1899.

Martin J. Gillen, Attorney at Law. 4t

First publication March 2, 1899.

COUNTY COURT—RACINE COUNTY—In Probate.

In the matter of the last will and testament of Edward Richards, deceased.

On reading and filing an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Edward Richards, late of the town of Raymond in the county of Racine and state of Wisconsin deceased, and also the accompanying petition of John F. Moyle representing, among other things, that the said Edward Richards lately died; that said instrument in writing is the last will and testament of said deceased, and that he the said petitioner is the identical person named and appointed in and by said last will and testament as executor thereof; and praying that a time and place be appointed for proving said will.

It is ordered that said petition and proofs of said instrument be heard before this court, on

Tuesday, the 4th day of April, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, at the office of the county judge of said county, in the city of Racine in said county.

And it is further ordered that public notice thereof be given to all persons interested by the publication of a copy of this order for three successive weeks previous to the time herein appointed for proving said will, in the "Racine Journal," a weekly newspaper printed and published in said county of Racine.

By the Court,

E. B. BELDEN, County Judge.

Dated February 27, 1899. 4t

MORE MARINE DISASTERS.

Rescue Ship Runs on the Rocks—Steam Collier Sunk.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 1. — The steamer South Western, which was sent to search for the bodies of the wrecked steamer Stella, went ashore last night in the same vicinity. The hull was stove in and the crew is still aboard.

DOVER, April 1.—The steamer Ethel Hilda s off this port, proceeding slowly and is not under control, according to the signal flying. She has canvas about the bows and boats hanging over the sides. She signaled that she had been in a collision and the fore peak was full of water and six of the crew had been drowned.

The sole survivor of the collier Heathpool, sunk in collision with an unknown vessel off Beachey Head last evening, landed here. He says the crew numbered sixteen. Other vessels swung around and apparently proceeded, though asked to stand by. The Heathpool began to sink immediately.

It developed later that it was the collier Heathpool that was in collision with the Ethelhilda. Ethelhilda saved several of the crew of the Heathpool and landed them here.

BRIGHTON, Eng., April 1.—The steam collier Heathpool was run down and sunk yesterday evening off Beacheyhead. Only one of the crew was saved.

The prompt action of the United States in concert with England at Samoa may induce some reflection upon the part of the rebelious King Mataafa.

WARNER'S

AN OPPORTUNITY TO GET CORSETS FREE

FROM IMPERFECTIONS.

Warner's Corsets are Standard—Shaped Strikingly Correct—Up-To-Date Styles Exquisitely Fine Materials Unbreakable Bones Rustproof Steels.

THE WARNER BROS. CO. CORSETS

FOR SALE BY... T. L. HARNETT.

First publication March 16, 1899.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—CIRCUIT Court—Racine County.

Mary Carney, plaintiff, vs. John O'Connell, James O'Connell, and West Shore Lumber company, a corporation, defendant.

Pursuant to a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in favor of the plaintiff in the above entitled action on March 7, A. D. 1899, I will offer for sale and sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the East front door of the Court House in the City of Racine, Racine county, Wisconsin, on FRIDAY, THE 28 DAY OF APRIL, 1899, AT TWO O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON of said day, that part of the northeast quarter of Section Twenty-five (25) in Town Four (4) north of Range Twenty-one (21) east, bounded as follows: Begin twenty-four rods south from the northeast corner of said Section; run thence south fifty-six (56) rods; thence west twenty (20) rods, thence north fifty-six (56) rods; thence east twenty (20) rods to the place of beginning, containing seven (7) acres of land more or less, with the dwelling house and other buildings thereon situate, said premises lying and being in the Town of Raymond, Racine County, Wisconsin.

Edward A. Rein, Sheriff of Racine County.

Kearney & Thompson, attorneys for Plaintiff, 524 Main St., Racine Wis. 7t

ZERO COUGH CURE!

ZERO PINE COUGH CURE

Is famous for its cure of bad colds, coughs, prevents pneumonia, a cure for croup, affords prompt relief in case of whooping cough, a safe remedy, 25c per bottle.

ZERO OIL

A general family liniment, cures rheumatism, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises, burns and frost-bites, 25c per bottle.

ZERO CREAM

For chapped hands and face, one application produces a cure, a beautifier to the skin, pleasant after shaving, 25c per bottle.

For Lame Back and Lumbago apply ZERO PLASTER.

Your money is refunded by following agents:

The ROBINSON DRUG CO., Racine

S. G. SMITH, Franksville.

C. ANDERSON, North Cape.

SECOR & PEDERSON, Rochester.

L. NOLL, Waterford.

H. G. UNDERWOOD.

Successor to STOUT & UNDERWOOD SOLICITOR OF

PATENTS

AND ATTORNEY AT LAW.

108 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, WI

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

North Bound.	South Bound.
4:25 a. m. ex. Sunday	8:38 a. m. daily
6:47 a. m. Sunday only	7:50 a. m. daily
8:01 a. m. ex. Sunday	8:25 a. m. ex. Sunday
10:29a. m. daily	8:35 a. m. daily
1:05 p. m. ex. Sunday	11:33a. m. daily
3:50 p. m. ex. Sunday	2:16 p. m. ex. Sunday
4:28 p. m. daily	4:33 p. m. daily
6:07 p. m. daily	7:50 p. m. daily
9:44 p. m. daily	
11:45 p. m. daily	

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad

Depart for Milwaukee.	Arrive from Milwaukee
7:05 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
9:55 a. m.	12:03 p. m.
12:35 p. m.	1:38 p. m.
1:55 p. m.	6:05 p. m.
5:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	Arrive from Chicago.
Depart for Chicago.	10:55 a. m.
7:25 a. m.	1:38 p. m.
11:10 a. m.	6:05 p. m.
1:45 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
5:50 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	From the West.
For the West.	8:20 a. m.
12:35 p. m.	2:55 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	

SUNDAY TRAINS.

For Milwaukee.	From Milwaukee
7:25 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
9:55 a. m.	12:10 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	6:05 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
For Chicago.	From the West.
7:25 a. m.	8:20 a. m.
9:55 a. m.	12:10 p. m.
3:50 p. m.	6:05 p. m.
7:30 p. m.	8:35 p. m.
	From Chicago
	8:20 a. m.
	12:10 p. m.
	6:05 p. m.
	8:35 p. m.
	From the West.
	8:20 a. m.

"50 YEARS' IMPROVEMENTS IN FARMING,"

Published by the NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Second Edition.

32 Pages, 18 by 12½ inches.

A general review of the advances and improvements made in the leading branches of farm industry during the last half century.

Special articles by the best agricultural writers, on topics which they have made their life study.

Illustrations of old fashioned implements.

A vast amount of practical information

A valuable aid to farmers who desire to stimulate production and profit.

Extremely interesting and instructive.

ONLY 15 CENTS A COPY

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Marble and Granite MONUMENTS

Headstones, Tablets, Burial Vaults, Curbing, Corner Posts, etc.

THOS. P. GRIFFITH, UNION GROVE, WIS.

C. MARTINS.

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER.

Open at all hours Day or Night. Morgue in Connection. Always on hand.

Telephone 234. 234 Main St. Residence 1432 N. Wisconsin St.

COUNTY NEWS.

UNION CHURCH.

Union Church, April 3, 1899.

At this date it does not seem much like spring, the ground being frozen solid, ice covers the ponds and snow covers the ground.

The Franklin meat wagon made its first trip through this place last Saturday.

School has closed for two weeks' vacation.

Willie Mitchell has taken a picture of the school house and another of the school room, and both are very good.

A number of young people spent a very pleasant evening with Miss Lucy Drought.

William Fischer is much better and able to be out some.

Oscar Sheck has returned to his home in Milwaukee after spending a few days with friends at this place.

Union Church was well represented at the literary meeting at North Cape on a former Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Hoier of Milwaukee, is stopping for the present with her sister, Mrs. Rummel.

Arthur West and sisters of Raymond, attended church at this place last Sunday.

Johnnie Mitchell spent a couple of days in Milwaukee last week.

BRISTOL.

Mr. Jacob Caspen has returned from an extended visit with friends in Holland.

Marvin Aker of Salem, visited Mr. and Mrs. Will Turner last Saturday.

Curtis Lacy has purchased a lot of James Bryant and will commence to build thereon as soon as the weather will permit.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Dickson are entertaining their daughter from Dakota.

Mrs. Will Turner spent Sunday with friends in Salem.

Dr. F. E. Stevens has been attending his sister, Mrs. Buck, at Sheboygan, who is seriously ill.

Will Foulke, Arch. Murdock, A. A. Burgess and A. Worth are serving on the jury this week.

Mrs. David Mathews who has been seriously ill, is improving.

Fred Potahl has returned from Racine.

Spence Cull of Salem, is reported quite seriously ill with pneumonia.

Chris. Nelson has moved to the Watkins farm.

ROCHESTER.

Rochester, April 6, 1899.

Assemblyman George Ela returned to Madison on last Wednesday accompanied by his wife.

E. Martin of Big Bend was a guest of James Aspinall last Wednesday.

Grant Cooper was seen on our streets last week.

Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Merrill spent last Wednesday at the home of their daughter Mrs. Parten at Spring Prairie.

The Misses Della Huntington of Burlington and Anna Hubbard of Vienna were guests at the Academy last Friday.

J. W. Summers attended the funeral services of a friend in Milwaukee, on last Monday, returning the following day.

George Aspinall's little daughter who has been seriously ill is reported improving. Dr. H. B. Newell is the attending physician.

Mr. White Sr., has been on the sick list, but is some better at present.

George Stetson and family have moved into the house vacated by Mr. Peterson on the Ela farm.

Mr. Dodge of Springfield was here last week.

The Endeavor society will give a sociable at the Town hall on Thursday eve., April 6, a good time is anticipated.

Miss Annie Waller will attend the Wisconsin Teacher's meeting at Whitewater.

The Ladies' Cemetery Association will serve lunch on Memorial day in the Town hall. Notice will appear later.

Mr. Aspinall Sr., is reported on the sick list.

Mrs. Lillie Merrill, Misses May Ela, Mabel Rountree and Florence White are at home for vacation.

Easter services were appropriately observed in the Congregational church.

RAYMOND.

Raymond, April 3, 1899.

Chas. T. Peterson of Milwaukee, called on relatives and friends in Raymond on Wednesday last.

Mrs. A. E. Walker visited in Kenosha a part of the past week.

P. Williams of Franksville, bought cows in Raymond last week.

W. L. Shumway was in Racine on business a part of last week.

Grandma McAdams is slowly recovering from her protracted illness.

Mrs. Dr. Martin is still on the sick list.

Mrs. John Rickoff who has been very ill is some better.

Captain Davis of Milwaukee, was the guest of Mr. Geo. West Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Peter Frederickson has been suffering with grip the past week.

Miss Hattie Rogers is spending her Easter vacation with her friend, Miss Myrtle West.

Mr. J. Shobner and wife spent Sunday with Mr. Chas. Lange and family.

Mrs. Wm. Hunter who has been suffering with rheumatism is some better.

Mrs. Geo. Hay is suffering with cold and sore throat.

Mrs. Dr. Martin is still very ill.

Miss Cox is enjoying a week's vacation.

Mr. T. Gibbs' smiling countenance is again in the Center.

Mr. P. Dawson visited Racine one day last week.

Mr. R. Dereamer is visiting his old home and friends again.

Mrs. J. S. Jones is the guest of her sister, Mrs. O. West.

GREAT SELLING OUT SALE!

ON ACCOUNT OF GOING OUT OF BUSINESS.

COHN BROTHERS, 330 Main Street.

Manufacturers and Dealers in Men's, Boy's and Children's Clothing, Gents Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Etc.

This Stock Must Be Sold Out! We have therefore cut our prices to such an extent that any one who is in need of the above mentioned articles can hardly afford to miss the great opportunity of buying good, new, bright, clean up-to-date goods, manufactured for this season, for prices that surprises everybody. This great money-saving sale will continue until the entire stock is disposed of. The proof of our success in selling out our stock is very evident by the crowds of people who constantly throng our store, in order to secure the great bargains offered by us on this occasion.

We have sold a great many goods since our selling out commenced, but the assortment is yet complete and all goods enumerated below will be found in sufficient quanities to meet the demand of all.

Men's fine Scotch Tweed Suits well made and trimmed, perfect fit, great variety of colors and shades, will wear well and give satisfaction, having been made up to sell at $7.50 . . . . . 3.89

Men's all wool suits made from the best imported Cheviot or Cassimere, good trimmings, latest styles of patterns, also plain black, single or double breasted, heavy or light weights, full value $9 and $10. . . . 4.95

Men's strictly all wool suits, very best of material, finest of trimmings, handsome designs, in light, medium and dark shades, single or double breasted, made to sell at $12. . 6.75

Men's fine black imported clay worsted dress suits, lined with the best of silk serge and made equal to custom work, perfect fit, choice of pants if desired. 6.40

Men's very finest electric blue serge suits with satin facing attached; elegant dress suit for spring season and now all the go 8.95

Men's fine light color spring overcoats with or without velvet collar, elegant trimmed and tailored, made of best all wool material and warranted, good fit 7.35

Big Boy's suits with long pants, age 14 to 19 years, in medium and dark colors, well made, strong material 2.23

Young Men's Scotch Cheviot suits, in large or small fancy checks and plaids, also plain colors, well made and trimmed, usually sold for $5.00 or $6.00 . . . . . 3.98

Young Men's fine blue serge suits, just the thing for present wear, either single or double breasted, neat and nicely made up, age 14 to 20 years 6.25

Boy's fine black all wool clay worsted Confirmation suits with long pants and vest, elegant made and trimmed and well fitting 5.85

Boy's Knee Pants suits, age 7 to 15 years, in neat checks and plaids, medium and dark colors and the price in reach of all . . . 98c

Boy's Knee Pants suits, age 7 to 15 years, made from good and strong material in great variety of colors, double breasted, will give good satisfaction. 1.39

Boy's fine Cheviot and Cassimere Knee Pants suits, age 7 to 15 years, well made and trimmed, latest spring styles in endless variety of colors and designs, well fitting 1.98

Boy's very fine strictly all wool Knee Pants suits, handsome made and trimmed, ages from 7 to 15 years, elegant designs and new patterns, all this season's goods 2.85

Boy's Vestee suits, age 3 to 8 years, neatly made up and trimmed, all new shades and colors, material first class 1.48

Men's very strong worsted pants, just the very thing for working purposes and every day wear, real value $1.00 . . . . . 59c

Men's celebrated Berkshire Pants, every pair warranted; we are the only authorized store in Racine who sell them, nothing better, stronger or cheaper, all $2.00 value . . 1.50

Men's English corduroy Pants in black and brown color, well sewed, the $3.00 kind 1.85

Big Boys long Pants, good material and strong, made for every day wear. . . . 48c

Big Boy's long Pants in better grade striped or plain patterns, always sold for $1.00 53c

Men's dark colored and striped working shirts, full sizes, good strong material . 23c

Boy's dark colored every day shirts in black and white stripes and other colors . . . 19c

Men's laundered or unlaundered dress shirts with attached collars and cuffs or without 39c

Men's and Boy's extra fine soft bosom shirts with detached collars and cuffs, all new patterns and designs, also colored bosom and laundered 48c

Men's medium weight, brown Random merino undershirts or drawers, all sizes . . 21c

Men's medium weight fine merino half wool camels hair undershirts or drawers, very fine gauge, ribbed cuffs, taped seam, pearl buttons French neck band 39c

Men's fine silk neckwear in all the latest styles coloring, band bows, tecks and string ties 13c

Men's blue heavy denham overalls with or without aprons 29c

Boy's and Children's blue overalls with aprons, usually called Brownies, age 3 to 13 years, always sold at 25c. 17c

Men's black seamless white toes sox, also in mixed colors, medium weight, value 10c . . 5c

Men's white 4 ply linen collars, all leading styles and sizes. 7c

Men's rubber collars in all styles 5c

Men's very durable suspenders with strong wire buckles and drawers holder 8c

Very large assortment of Children's and Boy's golf and yacht caps, all bright and new patterns, also military caps 21c

Men's fine black or brown soft fedora hats, also latest Spring styles and shapes, every hat worth double the price 95c

Men's latest style stiff hats in black and brown, sold all over for $2.00 . . . . 1 19

Very nice line of Young Men's soft hats in various colors and shapes, all brand new and bought for this season 50c

Men's satin calf shoes in lace or congress styles, coin, bull dog, plain and London toes, good strong soles made for spring wear, would cost you at regular shoe store $2.00 . . 98c

Men's tan vici kid silk vesting cloth tops, laced, London and coin toe, shoe which is worth $3.00 . . . . . 1.85

Men's fine calf shoes in congress and laced, latest styles toes, good strong material, worth $2.50 . . . . . 1.48

Men's fine black vici kid shoes, patent leather tips and in the most fashionable toes, well made and strong, nice Sunday wear. . 2.23

Boy's fine calf shoes in several styles, good and strong, sizes 12 to 5½. 98c

Boy's fine calf shoes well made and strong in every way, sizes 9 to 12, spring heels 69c

All of our goods not mentioned above are correspondingly low in prices.

NEXT DOOR TO JOURNAL OFFICE. **COHN BROTHERS,** 330 MAIN STREET, RACINE WISCONSIN.

NORTH CAPE

North Cape, April 3, 1899.

Wedding bells ring Wednesday evening.

Tommy Adland left for Iowa last Friday to visit his sister, Mrs. Hans and family, for a few weeks.

Orlando Jaspersen's sisters, Amy and Ruby, from Racine, spent the week with him and his family.

Soren Sorenson has bought the Brede Danielson farm on the marsh.

Mr. Chr. Andrewson has hired Will Field to clerk for him the coming year.

A lively interest is still taken in the literary society, Wednesday evening, April 12, the ladies will debate against the gentlemen on the question, "Resolved, That man is more extravagant than woman." Affirmative, Mrs. J. H. Kamper, Miss Annie Apple and Mrs. W. Clark. Negative, Dr. Hansen, O. A. Spillum and H. Skarie.

The S. M. E. Sunday school will have their Easter exercises Sunday evening, April 9th, as the pastor could not be present on Easter day.

The Lutheran Sewing society meets at Mrs. Thomas Adland's, Thursday afternoon, April 13.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Evans, April 1, a daughter.

PUT TO THE TEST.

Racine People Appreciate a Good Thing.

Everybody has their hour of trouble.
But people having an itchiness of the skin
Have many hours of trouble.
Nothing so annoying, nothing so irritating.
Want to scratch it all the time,
It's a hard and trying position.
Scratch it, it becomes worse.
Leave it alone and you can hardly bear the misery.
Itchiness comes in many forms.
Eczema and horrid itching piles.
Relief and cure has come at last.
Racine has put it to the test.
Doan's Ointment cures every form of
Itchiness of the skin.
People at home are learning that this is so.

Mr. M. Feeney, of 207 Barker street, says: "I can recommend Doan's Ointment as being a most reliable remedy. I got a sample box of it at the Robinson Drug Co. and after applying it one or two nights it drove away the itching hemorrhoids which had bothered me for a long time. I had used other preparations before for this trouble, but I never found anything to equal Doan's Ointment. It is soothing and remarkably quick in its action, and to all who may be afflicted as I was I recommend it highly."

Doan's Ointment for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Mr. and Mrs. Sears of Caledonia: Barely Escape Death -- Mrs. Sears Suffering With Heart Trouble.

Mr. and Mrs. Orlando Sears of the town of Caledonia, had a narrow escape from being killed by a train of cars one day the latter part of last week. They were on their way home from some point and when nearing the railroad track a passenger train was seen coming in the distance. Mr. Sears believed that he could drive across the track before the train passed and whipped up his horses. He miscalculated the distance and the pilot of the locomotive struck the rear wheel of his vehicle and threw it to one side. The horses became frightened and started to run away, but Mr. Sears stopped them. Mrs. Sears was much frightened at the narrow escape from being dashed to death and was taken dangerously sick with heart trouble and it was feared that she would die. Yesterday the lady was still in a serious condition. Her friends hope that she will fully recover. It was certainly a very close call for Mr. and Mrs. Sears who are among the oldest and most honored of Racine County's residents.

REMAINS EN ROUTE.

All Kenosha to Participate in Obsequies of Adolph Newhouse, a Volunteer.

William Newhouse of Kenosha received notification that the remains of his son, Adolph J. Newhouse, who was killed at Ponce, Porto Rico, during the war with Spain, had arrived in New York and will be immediately forwarded to that place. Arrangements have been made to receive the remains with elaborate ceremonies and the military funeral over the remains will be the most solemn and dignified event of the kind ever held in Kenosha. The remains will probably reach the city on Tuesday and will be met at the train by a guard of honor, consisting of members of all the military organizations in the city. From the train the remains will be taken to Simmons' hall, where they will lie in state until the time of the funeral. The day of the funeral will be observed as a holiday in the city, and all the factories will close down in order to allow employes to participate in the ceremonies. Wrapped in the flag, the remains will be carried to the St. George Roman Catholic church, where the last sad rites will be performed. Several prominent ministers will assist in the services at the church. City Attorney Peter Fisher will deliver the principal address. After the services, the remains will be escorted to the cemetery by Co. E of the state guards and a battalion of the St. Henry cadets, of which the deceased was a former member. Young Newhouse was one of the best families in the city and his death has caused profound sorrow in many homes.

The senatorial campaign in Pennsylvania is very exciting. Some of the anti-Quay men swear they have been offered money to vote for Quay, while the latter and his friends indignantly deny the charge. It may be a case of pay your money and take your choice.

Followed Good Advice.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 23, 1899.—Jacob Bernhardt, 516 Grand avenue, this city, says he had a heart trouble, and his physician told him he ought to take a medicine for his blood. He began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and after the use of about four bottles he felt like a new man. He had been ill for two years. He strongly recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla to others.

Mayor Rose of Milwaukee, does not take a rosy view of the course of Altgeld, for he says the future of the mayoralty campaign has been the rule or ruin disposition of the ex-governor, which has been distasteful to many Democrats loyal to the party. Perhaps this view is not confined to Mayor Rose of Milwaukee.

It's the little colds that grow into big colds; the big colds that end in consumption and death. Watch the little colds. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Ohio seeks to recover heavy sums from its breweries under a restroactive law. The law in question is the Dow liquor law passed thirteen years ago and a decision of the attorney general says the brewers will have to come down. It is not surprising that the brewers think differently.

Ordinary household accidents have no terrors when there's a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the medicine chest. Heals burns, cuts, bruises, sprains. Instant relief.

Washington Star: She was in Great Distress.—"What's the matter?" inquired her brother. "Everything seems to be against me," she sobbed. "I freckle so easily mother says there's no need of my staying at the seashore more than a day or two."

Eczema, scald head, hives, itchiness of the skin of any sort, instantly relieved, permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any drug store. Robinson & Co.

Gas is stored in a new cane under pressure, to be used in lighting dark passages, the head of the cane containing a burner, with a valve controlled by turning the head until the slots register and allow the gas to flow.

A lazy liver makes a lazy man. Burdock Blood Bitters is the natural, never failing remedy for a lazy liver.

Detroit Free Press: Mr. Cawker—"But how do you know that it is a secret?"

Mrs. Cawker—"How do I know? Why everybody knows it's a secret."

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Cincinnati Enquirer: It is recorded of a young fop who visited one of the Rothschilds that he was so proud of his malachite sleeve buttons that he insisted upon exhibiting them to his host. The latter looked at them and said: "Yes, it is a pretty stone. I have a mantel-piece made of it in the next room."

Ely's Cream Balm has completely cured me of catarrh when everything else failed.—Alfred W. Stevens, Caldwell, Ohio.

Ely's Cream Balm works like a charm: it has cured me of the most obstinate cold in the head; I would not be without it.—Fred R. Fries, 283 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A 10c trial size or the 50c size of Ely's Cream Balm will be mailed. Kept by druggists. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

According to the Bozener Zeitung, the Roman church in Austria alone (without Hungary) has capital and property amounting in value to 609,769,890 florins.

In Japan a man can live like a gentleman on $60 a year. This sum will pay the rent of a house, the wages of two servants, and supply plenty of food.

Over-worked men, delicate women, sickly children will find perfect health in Rocky Mountain Tea. Works wonders while you sleep. 35 cents. Robinson Drug Co., Sixth st., State st., Washington ave.

Chicago News: Questionable Success.—Dixon—How did Hackwrite's new play take over in London? Hixon—He writes me that it met with unheard-of success. Dixon—Is that so? Hixon—Yes; after the first night it was never heard of again.

Its never still a minute.
Works with all its might.
Makes people well and happy.
Rocky Mountain Tea taken at night.
Robinson Drug Co., Sixth st., State st., Washington ave.

"A Home."

Wisconsin is strictly a state of homes, taking from rank with the states of the Union. The poor for a home, as well as the rich for an investment, will find the lands in northern Wisconsin very desirable. Hardwood farming lands adjacent to the Wisconsin Central Lines, can be purchased very reasonable figures and on easy terms. Illustrated pamphlets and maps will be sent by writing Fred'k Abbot, Land Commissioner, Milwaukee, Wis.

Manufacturers and Investors

before locating elsewhere, should carefully note the inducements offered for the location of manufacturing plants in Wisconsin. Rich iron ore deposits, immense quantities of hardwood timber, large beds of clay, kaolin and marl, together with other advantages, make a tempting offer. The Wisconsin Central Lines penetrate the very center of the state, offering manufacturers unexcelled facilities for reaching the market quickly and at reasonable rates. Those interested can obtain complete information by addressing W. H. Killen, Industrial Commissioner, Milwaukee Wis.

H. F. Whitcomb, Gen'l Mgr.; Burton Johnson, G. F. A.; Jas. C. Pond, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Milwaukee, Wis.

Plug-ugly—Don't use powder, paint or arsenic. Ruins your complexion. Take Rocky Mountain Tea, will make lovely color, fine form. Robinson Drug Co., Sixth st., State st., Washington ave.

New York Journal: Askins—"What do you think of Puffington?"

Grimshaw—"Oh, he is the kind of a man who thinks that when he steps on one end of the country the other end flops up in the air."

Artificial legs and arms were in use in Egypt as early as B. C. 700. They were made by the priests, who were the physicians of that early time.

The salary of a captain of a British trans-Atlantic liner is $5,000 a year. The wages of the men are about $22 per month.

Why?

We are constantly asked "Why do you advertise? Everybody knows of Dr. Humphreys, everybody knows '77.' We answer by asking, do you use 'Seventy-seven?' Not then you haven't a saving knowledge of it, that's why. Knowing about '77' for Colds and Grip does not benefit you, and incidentally us, until you try it. '77' Dr. Humphreys' famous specific "breaks up" colds that "hang on." Knocks out the Grip; stops lingering Coughs; soothes the throat, chest and lungs. Cures all kinds of Colds; at druggists or sent prepaid, 25c and $1. Dr. Humphreys' book sent free. Humphreys' Medicine Co., corner William and John streets, New York.

NO MORE TRUSSES FOR ME.

Rupture Cured

IN 30 TO 60 DAYS.
No Surgical Operation.
No Severe Pain.
No Loss of Time.
No Pay until Cured.

EXAMINATION FREE.

Fidelity Rupture Cure

We present herewith testimonials from people who have taken the Fidelity Rupture Cure. They come voluntarily from grateful people, mostly from your home city. The Fidelity Rupture Cure has on its file in their Main Office in New York over 12,000 testimonial of cure up to date. Everyone taking the cure on the basis of "No Cure—No Pay." The difference between the Fidelity Rupture Cure and all other so-called cures is the difference between a treatment that makes a cure and one that does not.

For further information address all letters to the

Fidelity Rupture Cure Office,
RACINE, WIS.
Office DR. G. McNITT, 710 Main St.

Rockford, Ill., July 7, 1897.
I had a rupture for four years and the Fidelity rupture treatment, cured it and I have been doing all kinds of work on a farm without a truss and have no signs of rupture. John Yunk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Does Coffee Agree With You?

If not, drink Grain-O—made from pure grains. A lady writes: "The first time I made Grain-O I did not like it but after using it for one week nothing would induce me to go back to coffee." It nourishes and feeds the system. The children can drink it with great benefit. It is the strengthening substance of pure grains. Get a package today from your grocer. 15c and 25c.

Drink Grain-O,

after you have concluded that you ought not to drink coffee. It is not a medicine but doctors order it, because it is healthful, invigorating and appetizing. It is made from pure grains and has that rich seal brown color and tastes like the finest grades of coffee and costs about ¼ as much. Children thrive on it because it is a genuine food drink containing nothing but nourishment. 15c and 25c at grocers.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

Chichester s English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine. SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Place, PHILADA., PA. Sold by all Local Druggists.

Pimples, Blackheads,
Bad Blood, Complexion
Positively cured and by.....
..Compound Sulphur Tablets..
25 doses—25 cents.
The 20th Century Company,
687 Ogden Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Sale and Feed Stable
DR. P. L. SIMMONS,
...VETERINARY SURGEON...
Horses sold on commission.
Farmers patronage solicited.
Calls attended night or day
Tel. 367. Cor. 3rd and Wisconsin St.

PLOWS, HARROWS AND SEEDERS
.....AT.....
JAMES HANSON'S,
SYLVANIA, WIS.

READ the DAILY JOURNAL

COUNTY NEWS.

SOMERS.

Somers, Wis., April 4, 1899.

Miss Florence Spence, who has been attending school at the State University at Madison, is spending her vacation at home.

Jos. Gascoigne and family will make Racine their future home.

Hired help is scarce in this vicinity and good men are in demand.

Albert Longmore is confined to his home with an attack of la grippe.

Chris Peterson has rented the Buswell farm, which he will work in addition to the one he now occupies.

Mrs. E. G. Ozanne and L. E. Ozanne were elected as delegates to the district convention of the Epworth League which convenes at Waukesha April 7, 8 and 9.

Joseph Bishop shipped a number of lambs to Downers Grove, Ill., on Monday morning.

We are pleased to know that Mr. Van Wie is able to be out again after a very severe illness.

Clyde Mitchell of Milwaukee is visiting at W. J. Rhodes'.

Geo. Brehn, a former resident of Somers but now of Racine, was shaking hands with his old friends on Friday afternoon.

Jake Biehn has sold his farm to Albert Longmere for $75 per acre.

The Somers base ball club held its regular annual meeting on Tuesday evening and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Manager, N. E. Thompson; secretary and treasurer, Adam Lytle; captain, James Nelson. John Herzog, who has served as captain of the team for a number of years has stepped down and out, leaving such a good record behind him that the boys regret very much to part with his services. We trust, however, that they will find their new captain; James Wilson, an efficient man, one who will keep the team well to the front, and we will venture to say that at the close of the base ball season the club will furnish as fine a score card as can be found in either of the two counties.

The Peoples party caucus was held at the town hall on Thursday afternoon and nominated the following ticket: Board of supervisors, Isaac T. Bishop; chairman, F. C. Heldersdorf, John Goergan; clerk, James E. Spencer; assessor, J. F. Bishop; treasurer, Joseph Hack; justice, Nic Liebrer; constable, Michael Soens.

The lecture given by Rev. Henry Colman, superintendent of the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League, at Berryville on Monday evening was one of the best ever heard on the subject of temperance. Coming as he did on the eve before election, when the saloon question was to be settled, Mr. Colman devoted a part of his time in showing what evil effects a beer garden with all its environments would have on the community, were such a nuisance was tolerated. We only regret that those who are so much in league with the saloons were not there to hear the lecture.

The Republican caucus nominated the following ticket on Saturday afternoon: Board of supervisors, W. J. Rhodes; chairman, Augustus Piper, Geo. Carpenter; clerk, J. E. Spencer; assessor, G. R. Shepard; treasurer, Fred W. Leet; justice of the peace, John Herzog, William Braid; constables, P. Wade, James Mainland.

The Christian Endeavor society will give a dime social at the home of Wm. Burgess on Thursday evening of this week. All are cordially invited.

Mr. Henry Soens and wife have sold their farm to their sister, Mrs. Thom.

Thomas Cox of Kansasville spent Tuesday with Adams Lytle.

Miss Minnie Esfberg visited with friends in Racine and Franksville during the past week.

Miss Hattie Cook departed for Monta Vista, Col., on Wednesday morning where she has a desirable position awaiting her.

Prof. David Gibbon and daughter of Oshkosh spent Thursday with his mother.

Miss Florence Spence of the Madison University spent her week of vacation at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Soens and son departed for the Klondike on Monday.

A little daughter arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. August Gitzlaff last week.

Misses Minnie and Maude Gibbon, teachers of the Milwaukee public schools, spent their Easter vacation at home.

Albert Longmore has sold his property in the village to his father and purchased Jacob Beihn's farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Longmore of Ives Grove will move to the village this week.

Mrs. Greenwood, formerly of India, now of Wheaton college, Ill., was a guest of Rev. and Mrs. Brown the past week.

Mrs. Elliot Cook visited her sister, Mrs. Richard Wagner of Kenosha, during the past week.

Mr. Gaylard Shepard lies very sick in the hospital in Chicago.

At the business meeting of the Epworth League on Friday evening, Lawrence E. Ozanne and Mrs. E. G. Ozanne were chosen as delegates to the convention to be held at Waukesha.

Joseph Gascoigne and family moved into Racine last week.

Mrs. George Longmore spent a few days last week in Milwaukee, where she has been under the care of a specialist for several months for nervous prostration.

HONEY CREEK.

H... y Creek, April 4, 1899.

The burnir... the hotel in our village was an exciti... ature last Friday evening.

Misses Babcock, Vahn and Edwards took the teachers' examination at East Troy last week.

The school on High street with Miss Anna Beers as teacher, is closed for a two weeks' vacation.

The surprise party on Mr. and Mrs. Rose last Wednesday evening was largely attended and a good time was enjoyed by all. Mr. and Mrs. Rose are royal entertainers.

David Frazer was home on a visit last week. He will return to Racine as the climate there agrees with him exceedingly well.

A son of Watson Earl had his face bitten by a horse. Dr. Newell was called, and found it necessary to take four stitches in dressing the wound.

Frank Katzerman who had his hand and arm taken off in a corn shredder, is getting along nicely. A subscription has been raised to the amount of $250 for the purpose of giving him an education.

Mrs. Chas. Shade is slowly recovering from the grip.

Mrs. Dan Himbaugh had a quilting at her home on Friday.

The school here was closed for a two weeks' vacation. Mr. Brownley will be principal next term.

A few cases of scarlet fever have been reported in our vicinity.

Miss Blanche Babcock entertained a number of her friends on Thursday evening, the occasion being her sixteenth birthday. A highly enjoyable time was had by all, after which a dainty supper was served and all departed wishing Miss Blanche many more happy birthdays.

The Easter concert at the Free Baptist church was largely attended and the program was a decided success.

The A. C. F. society will give a candy social on Friday evening, April 7th. Come one, come all and you will have the sweetest time you ever had.

There is lots of excitement over the election this spring. It is mostly owing to a new ticket that is in the field called the young mens' ticket.

BY DIVINE PROVIDENCE.

How the Life of John Sheldrick Was Saved.

In Such Pain That He Could Not Walk Two Blocks Without Sitting Down to Rest Himself.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 3.—To those who know John Sheldrick well the changed condition of his health seems truly wonderful. Speaking of his case, Mr. Sheldrick says:

"I have been a sufferer from Kidney Trouble and Acute Rheumatism for the past 12 years and I have used all kinds of medicine. All were of no avail until I commenced using Dodd's Kidney Pills. After using two boxes I was cured. I feel today ten years younger than before, when I could not go two blocks without sitting down to rest, on account of the pain in my back, across the kidneys. I thank God that the Divine Providence led me to use those pills. I can recommend them to all sufferers from kidney troubles as being the best thing that can be had, as I have experimented on every and all kinds of medicine and have never found its equal. I feel it my duty to let the world know its merits. They have made a new man of me."

Mr. Sheldrick lives at 506 Sibley street. He is always ready to speak a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills, and many who have followed his advice have been cured of Kidney Diseases in advanced stages.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by Druggists at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50. Sent on receipt of price by Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

BERRYVILLE.

Berryville, Wis., April 4.

Mrs. Charles Bradley visited friends and relatives in this vicinity last week.

A. H. Bradley is on the sick list.

Fred and Lou Hansche have had their barn painted.

Miss Laura Dearsley spent Easter at her home.

The missionary program given at the church Sunday evening was both interesting and helpful.

John Hansche was called to Whitewater last week by a telegram saying that his son was very sick with pneumonia.

Herman Kruger is spending his vacation at his home.

The M. R. & K. Co. has put up a sign to notify the street car conductors and strangers of the whereabouts of the big city of Berryville.

F. B. Swingle closed school last Friday for a week's vacation.

Bishop Colman gave an interesting temperance lecture at the church Monday evening.

WATERFORD.

Waterford, April 4th, 1899.

Today is town meeting day, there being but one ticket nominated, the election of town officers will be very quiet.

Miss Sarah Groshong returned home last Wednesday from Waterloo, where she has been for the past three years.

Prof. R. E. Carncross of Brandon, Wis., spent a part of last week with friends here.

Miss Carrie McKenzie returned to Beloit today to resume her studies at Beloit college.

Dr. E. E. Olson has decided to locate here for a time and will have her office at her home where she will be pleased to receive any who may call.

Winnie and Laura Moyle who are attending school at Whitewater are spending a week's vacation at home.

Mrs. Charles Thompson and Miss Ruth Gibson are visiting with relatives at Chicago. Miss Gibson will remain about two months.

Miss Cora Newell of Burlington, has rented the basement of the M. E. church and will open a kindergarten school about the 15th.

J. R. Hulbert moved his family in with his father the first of the week. John Rice of Burlington, will occupy his house.

UNION GROVE.

Union Grove, April 4, 1899.

Mr. Cook of Iowa, is the guest of his uncle, Jas. Williams and other relatives and friends in Union Grove and vicinity.

Mrs. Stella Rork and daughter, Vivian, have been spending the past week with relatives at Franksville.

The spring term at the Hulett corner school opened Monday morning. The school board has been so fortunate as to secure the services of George Smith of Western Union for the ensuing term.

Mrs. A. A. Winslow returned to her home at Appleton Tuesday after a three weeks visit in the village.

The Easter exercises at the Congregational church last Sunday evening were listened to by a crowded house. The main school performed their part in their usual incomparable manner. The solos by Mr. Adams and Mrs. M. D. Taylor deserve especial mention. The exercises by the primary department were well rendered and show careful preparation and drilling by their teachers, Mrs. Alex. Sumpter and Mrs. Dowse. The duets by Ida Bosma and Margery Forward, Myrtle Forward and Lulu Cleveland and by little Florence Taylor and Ruthie Dixon were excellent and show decided musical talent.

Charlie Peterson and Daniel Gerber were guests of Brighton friends Sunday.

Miss Lillian Hansman who has been spending her vacation with North Greenfield friends returned to her home in the village for Easter.

Little Verna Rork who has been spending the past two weeks at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Esmond, is slowly recovering from a severe attack of lung fever.

Miss Pearle Esmond was called home to attend the funeral of her grandmother, Mrs. Ellis Seed, and spent a few days with relatives and friends before returning to her duties as clerk in the postoffice at Delavan, where she has been a faithful and efficient worker for the past three years.

Edward Swantz has been confined to his home for the past two weeks with a severe cold.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Herman and son Clarence spent Sunday the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Swantz.

Paris, Brighton and Kansasville were well represented at the Easter exercises at the Congregational church Sunday evening.

Miss Jennie Jones of Paris, has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Floyd Coling for the past two weeks.

Hallie Blakey took his departure from the village Saturday morning to resume his studies at the Chicago University after spending his vacation very pleasantly with his parents and friends.

Last Friday evening the peaceful residence of Russell Jones was bombarded by a decidedly noisy crowd. The besieging party were armed with horns of every size and description. After storming the fortress for a while the door was burst open and Russell finally discovered, sitting on the table playing the violin without regard for the feelings of the crowd. The house was given over to the people and a fine time was enjoyed by all. Substantial refreshments were served at midnight to which every one did full justice. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bufton, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Coling, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Drury, Misses Jeanette Murdoch, Ada Sumpter, Arrie Edgoose, Lovdie Smith, Mamie Meredith, Lilla and Inez Esmond, Laura Laine, Laura and Mamie Russell, Blanche Roberts, Messrs. C. E. Bartholf, J. M. Cochren, G. Rhode, J. Anderson, J. Swantz, Harvey Adams, Walter Hurn, Wm. Murdoch, John Gittings, Art Lewis, Ray Esmond, Hallie Blakey, C. E. Williams, S. Blaine, J. Bufton, Alfred Drury and Earl Buchan.

The following clipping will interest the many friends of Newt. Smith, and their predictions of him coming to the front as a business man are being fulfilled. He was always a straightforward lad, and as such has won his way to his present position. His success is merited: "Newton Smith, for the past two years a bookkeeper in the employ of the First National bank, has accepted a position with J. L. McLaury at Hancock, Minn., which is equivalent to a promotion. Newton is a young man of exemplary habits who is winning his way meritoriously in the world. Sheldon friends congratulate him on his success."—Sheldon, Iowa, Mail.

Mr. U. C. Humphrey sold for Mrs. Thos. F. Williams, her property consisting of a house and lot on Mill street, to Thos. Griffiths, Jr.

John Orcutt who has worn the championship hat for several years, as being the best checker player in the town, is now wearing a common cap while the hat in question is being carried about on the head of James Williams, who is so elated over the good fit, that he scarcely recognizes his former associates.

Wm. Minton has purchased the house in which he resides and will remove it on to lots east of there that he bought from Wm. Hardy. Fred Minton will then build a new residence on his property.

Wm. Hardy has bought four acres of land, it being the corner lying north of Racine street and east of Main street. James W. Dixon has purchased four acres east of that lying north of Racine street.

Alex. Sumpter has purchased 22½ acres from Thos. Davis. Mr. Davis has reserved four acres on the west end of the place and will erect a dwelling thereon.

Gus Becher has purchased the Alex. Sumpter farm two miles west of the Grove. John S. Blakey has bought several lots directly across the street from his former property and will build a residence thereon.

Miss Pauline Larson of Racine visited with her friend, Mr. Robt. Olson and sister last week. Miss Larson is pleased with the Grove and may make it her future home.

The spring term of our school began on Monday with a large increase of scholars in the primary grade.

Mrs. Minnie Wilson is lying very sick at her home caused by an abcess, and further complicated with inflammation of the bowels. For several days her physicians have given no hope of her recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Haigh and daughter, Esther, of Sylvania, spent Thursday with Grandma Myrick and Mrs. Sanders.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Heidbrink spent several days in Kenosha last week the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Cleveland.

R. W. Bettinson of Kansasville had business in the Grove last Friday.

Our newspaper boy, Stanley Powles, has been taking a short vacation. But the Daily News was handed to its many readers in a gentlemanly way by Harry Hancock.

Miss Lillian Hansman has returned after spending the vacation with friends in Green Bay.

Roy Bufton spent Sunday with his father also took the dimensions of their new house.

Little Milton Youngs has been quite sick the past few days, but at present is gaining.

J. P. Krogan of Racine spent Sunday in the village.

Married, on Wednesday evening, March 29, 1899, by Rev. V. Brown, at the parsonage, Miss Lizzie Savage to Frank Dunkirk.

Aide-de-Camp J. H. Lambing and his wife of the Volunteers of America, of Milwaukee, formerly of Omaha, will assist Capt. J. C. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson in meetings during the next week. Capt. Anderson has secured the opera house for one month or longer, and will be assisted by Volunteers during his stay. As a result of the meetings thus far eighteen have united with the church.

On Friday and Saturday the Southeastern Wisconsin Christian Endeavor will hold their annual gathering at this place. Preparations are being made to care for many visitors.

Chas. Smith, who has been in the employ of S. Moe for the past six years as clerk, has resigned his place and will go west, expecting to go into business if the country meets his expectations. Charlie's friends are sorry to have him leave, as he was always the same, courteous and gentlemanly, with all.

Mr. Moe has employed John Carlton to assist him.

Misses Sarah and Fannie Wills visited with friends in Waterford last week.

John Cooke of Rochester, Minn., visited last week with his cousins, the Merediths, in this town.

Miss Nellie Bosma on Tuesday accidentally stepped on a nail projecting through a board that pierced through her rubber and shoe and entirely through her foot.

Chas. R. Peterson will build a new barn on his property within the next three weeks. The south side is rapidly assuming the appearance of a little town.

Judging from the new machines leaving town every day, our machinery men are improving their time in supplying the large demand for new tools. This demand has been caused principally by the advanced prices of farm produce and stock, and the good market they find in this town for the same.

Thos Davis and H. Morey will hold a joint sale next Tuesday.

On Tuesday Drs. A. L. Buchan and Sanders and McCracken called a special surgeon from Milwaukee to assist in an operation to remove an abcess from Mrs. Gersom Wilson.

Capt. J. C. Anderson of the Volunteers of America is here at Union Grove aiding in special meetings. Soon after the coming of Capt. Anderson an itinerant peddler who was acquainted with Mr. Anderson in Lincoln, Neb., passed through the Grove and circulated stories affecting the honesty and integrity of Capt. Anderson. These reports had the effect of curbing interest in the meetings, and the friends of Capt. Anderson believing that he had been unjustly accused, set on foot an investigation. Letters were written to Lincoln, Neb., and the replies received completely exonerated Capt. Anderson. The itinerant who made the charges, was hunted up and invited to make more specific charges, or to verify the charges made by furnishing the names of parties in Lincoln who would substantiate his statements. The only answer made by the itinerant was evasive, which led the people of Union Grove to believe that he would prefer to have no investigation made as to the truth of his statements.

Capt. Anderson has rented the hall in Union Grove and is now conducting very successful meetings.

A Shattered Nervous System.

FINALLY HEART TROUBLE.

Restored to Health by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

MR. EDWARD HARDY, the jolly manager of Sheppard Co's. great store at Braceville, Ill., writes: "I had never been sick a day in my life until in 1890. I got so bad with nervous prostration that I had to give up and commence to doctor. I tried our local physicians and one in Joliet but none gave me any relief and I thought I was going to die. I became despondent and suffered untold agony. I could not eat sleep nor rest, and it seemed as if I could not exist. At the end of six months I was reduced to but a shadow of myself, and at last my heart became affected and I was truly miserable. I took six or eight bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine. It gave me relief from the start, and at last a cure, the greatest blessing of my life."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

Dr. Miles' Nervine Restores Health

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

WESTERN UNION.

Western Union, April 4, 1899.

Mrs. C. A. Brown was very agreeably surprised by her friends and neighbors one day last week, the occasion being Mrs. Brown's 42d birthday.

Mrs. E. A. Morse of Madison, visited her father and mother last week.

Mrs. L. P. Valentine of Somers, visited her father and mother last week.

Mr. Chas. Rasmussen is working for Christianson, the North Side liveryman, of Racine.

Several of our neighbors attended the Easter exercises at Mygatt's Corners on last Sunday evening.

Mr. C. A. Brown received a large consignment of buggies and carts from a Michigan firm. Mr. Brown, acting in the capacity of agent, has already sold several buggies the past week.

The scholars of school district 12 are enjoying a two weeks' vacation.

Mrs. B. Butler of Beaver Dam, Wis., is visiting her parents this week.

ENGLAND AGREES TO PLAN,

Acquiesces to Germany's Proposal of Appointing a Tripartite Commission.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Great Britain has accepted the plan proposed by Germany for a settlement of the Samoan trouble by the appointment of a tripartite commission. The acceptance is on a broad principle only and the details of arrangement are yet to be agreed upon. As the United States has already accepted the general proposition there is no longer any doubt as to the organization of the commission.

DEATH OF OLD RIVER CAPTAIN

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—Captain Joseph LaBarge, one of the best known of the old time river men, is dead, aged 84. Seventy years of LaBarge's life was spent on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, which he navigated from its source to the mouth.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Hogs—Receipts, 15,000; strong to 5 higher; light, $3.65@3.87½; mixed, $3.65@3.97½; heavy, $3.65@3.95. Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; steady; beeves, $4.00@5.60; stockers and feeders, $3.50@5.00; cows and heifers, $1.90@4.90; Texans, $3.50@5.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 9,000; steady; sheep, $3.50@5.00; lambs, $4.50@6.00.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Butter—Firm; creameries, 14@20c; dairies, 11½@15c.

Eggs—Steady; 11¾c.

Dressed Poultry—Moderate demand; turkeys, 11@12c; ducks, 10@11c; chickens, 9½@10c.

No grain provision markets today.

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—Flour—Steady.

Wheat—Dull; No. 1 northern, 71½@72c; No. 2 northern, 70@70½c.

Oats—Steady; 28¾@30c.

Rye—Lower; No. 1, 55½@56c.

Barley—Steady; No. 2, 48c; sample, 43½@46½c.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS

New York Stocks.

Reported by Northrop & Co.

LIST OF STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	CLOSING Apr. 4	CLOSING Mar.
Am. Sugar	174	174¾	165	167	159¾
Am. Tobacco	224¾	226	224¾	226	213⅝
Atchison pfd.	62⅛	62⅝	61⅞	62	60⅜
C. M. & St. P.	128¼	128⅜	127⅛	127¾	127⅜
C. & N. W.	163	161	159¼	159¼	147½
C. B. & Q.	143⅞	144¾	143¼	143½	142
C. R. I. & Pacific.	119¼	119¼	118⅝	118⅞	117¼
C. C. C.	......	......	......	......	58
Can. Southern	......	......	......	......	57
Chicago Gas	128⅛	128¾	127¼	127⅞	116
Ches. & Ohio	27⅝	27⅞	27½	27⅝	26⅝
American Spirits.	14⅛	14⅛	14	14⅛	14
Gen. Electric	116⅝	116⅝	115	115¼	118
Jersey Central	118¾	121½	118¼	120¼	......
B. R. T.	133¼	132½	118¼	128½	100¼
L. & N.	65¾	66	65⅝	65⅞	64¼
Mo. Pac	52⅛	52⅛	50¼	51	46⅝
Manhattan	133	133	126	126⅛	108⅝
M. K. & T., pfd.	41¼	41⅝	40⅛	41	39
N. Y. Cent	142⅛	142⅛	140½	141½	133¼
Nat. Lead	35⅝	35¾	35¼	35¼	34¼
Northern Pacific.	78¾	78¾	79½	78⅝	78⅝
Omaha	......	......	......	......	92¾
Pac. Mail	52	53¼	51¾	52	47⅞
Reading	24	24½	24	24¼	23¼
Southern Ry.	51⅛	51⅛	51	51¼	49¾
Tenn. Coal & I.	60	61¼	59	60	47½
Union Pacific	58¾	48½	47⅝	47⅝	44¼
U. S. Leather pfd	75	78	75	76¼	71¼
Wabash	24¾	24⅝	23⅞	24¼	22
C. G. W.	16⅝	16¾	16¼	16½	15⅝
Western Union	94¾	95¼	94½	94¼	94½

CHICAGO HORSE MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 6.—A run of same volume as that of last week and one year ago proved a heavy burden this week. Compared with the keen activity noted during the first three weeks last month, trade has been sluggish and feeble. A good share of the farm mares and chunks and general-purpose horses had to sell close to $10 lower than the week before, and big plain drafters showed fully that much decline. A few extra drafters sold as well as last week, but most of the big horses are going $15@25 below the high prices paid the early days last month. Late sales indicate following quotations:

Plugs and scrubs, $15@25; farm mares and chunks, $40@70; small mares and southern chunks, $50@40; streeters and light drivers, $45@70; fair to choice drivers, $75@160; actors and coachers, $175@275; Boston and export chunks, $70@111; rugged loggers $60@100; drafters, good to choice, $115@200; saddlers, $80@175; good to choice carriage and coach teams, $600@650.

MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Money on call nominally 5@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.86¾ for demand and at 4.84½@4.84½ for sixty days; posted rates 4.85@4.85½ and 4.87@4.87½; commercial bills 4.83@4.83½. Silver certificates, 60@60½c; bar silver, 59⅝c; Mexican dollars, 47½c. Government bonds strong; 3s, 108; new 4s registered, 129¼; do coupon, 129¼; 4s registered, 112; do coupon, 112½; 2s registered, 99½; 5s registered, 112¾; do coupon, 113¾.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—Butter—Weaker with a fair demand for fancy stock. The receipts are light for extra goods. There is very little demand for firsts and seconds. Fancy or extra creamery, per lb, 20@20½c; firsts, 17@17½c; 1-lb prints, fancy creamery, 20c; best dairy selections in good demand, 14@16c; lines, fair to choice, do, 13@15c; roll butter, 12@14c; packing stock; do, 10@11½c; imitation creamery, 14@16c; grease, 4@6c.

Cheese—Steady. Full cream flats, per lb, new, 12@12c; Swiss, 11@12c; New York full cream, 12½@13c; Young Americas, 12½@13c; brick, new, 11c; fall brick, 12@12½c; limburger, new, 9@10c; Swiss, new domestic, 11@12½c; imported Swiss, 24c; Sapsago, 20c; farmers', 11c.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—Market steady today at 11@11½c per doz. The receipts were fairly heavy, over 500 cases being received, mostly southern eggs. Sales were not so heavy as is generally the case the week after Easter. Southern eggs are very plentiful while northern eggs appear to be scarce.

Live Poultry—Market steady. Receipts light and very few buyers. Prices unchanged from Monday. Turkeys in fair demand and bringing 9@10c. Ducks firm and good fat heavy stock is quotable at 9@9½c. It requires fat stock to bring these quotations. Poor ducks bring 8@8½c. Ducks fat 9@9½c; poor, 8@8½c. Hens, 9c; springers, 10½c; coarse heavy going roosters, 7@8c; geese 50@75c apiece, poor stock less; turkeys, @10c; pigeons, per doz. 50@60c.

DRESSED MEATS.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—Dressed Meats—Veal, market weaker. The receipts are very heavy while the demand is light. Carcasses weighing 90@110 lbs, 8@8½c; fancy stock, 9c; 80@100 lbs, coarse and thin, 8c; 60@70 lbs with fair kidneys, 6@6½c; poor and thin, 50@60 lbs, 5@5½c; considerable small calves arriving, which are confiscated by health officers. Muttons, 5@6c; lambs, yearlings, 6½@8c; spring lambs quoted at 4.00@5.00 for heavy weights, weighing from 35@45 lbs. Lambs weighing 25@35 lbs, 3.50@4.50. Very light-weights, 2.00@2.50. The receipts are very light. Spring lambs in fair demand.

Hogs—Dressed, per 100 lbs, 4.60@4.50; roasting pigs, 1.25. Market firm.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—Hides—Cured, 9¼@9½c per lb; cured No. 2, 8¼@8½c; green trimmed, 7¼@7½c; do, No. 2, 6¼@6¾c; bulls, 5¼@6¾c; dry-salted, 10½@12c; dryflint, 12@13½c; horsehides, apiece, 1.00@3.25; dry skins, per lb, 14@16c; kips G. S. long-haired, 9½c; G. S. long-haired, No. 2 7½c; fall, 8@10c; veal, 8½@10½c; calf skins, G. S., best, 12@12½c; calf skins, do No. 2, 10@10½c; deacons, 40@50c; pelts, 18@22c, according to estimate of wool.

Wool—Unwashed—Coarse, 18@19c; medium, 19@20c; half blood, 17@18; fine, 16c. Washed—Coarse, 23@24c; medium, 24@26; ne, 21@22c; cotted, chaffy, burry and bucks, ¾@½c off.

FARM PRODUCTS.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—Hay—Good to choice Iowa upland, 8.50@9.00 per ton on track; No. 1 upland, 7.50@8.00; choice timothy, 9.00@9.50; No. 1 do, 8.00@8.50; No. 2, 7.00@7.50; clover and mixed, 6.50@7.50; Wisconsin marsh and prairie, 5.00@7.00.

Straw—Oats, per ton, on track, 4.50@5.00; rye, do, 5.50@6.00; wheat, do, 4.25@4.75.

SEEDS.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—Seeds—Clover, common to choice, per 100 lbs, from first hands, 4.50@6.50; timothy, common to choice, per 100 lbs, 2.00@2.40. Jobbing prices 6.25@6.75 per 100 lbs for good to choice clover, and 2.85@3.25 for timothy; onion tops, 2.15@2.40 per bus.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

As a result of the uncertain condition of winter wheat in Nebraska, a Lincoln special says the state board of agriculture is making some calculations as to the cereal production of the farms of Nebraska during the present year.

Quinine is 40 cents an ounce, just double that a short time ago. The cause is attributed both to a corner and a scarcity of the article.

According to London statistics, the supplies of copper for the first half of March were 8,245 tons, whilst the deliveries were only 6,688 tons.

The Cincinnati Price Current is authority for the statement that the stock of meats hog product) on hand at all points in America is 89,000,000 lbs larger than a year ago, of lard 10,000 tcs larger.

Grain receipts at Chicago are running very small now. When farmers get at their spring work they are apt to be even smaller.

Minneapolis is selling about 50,000 brls of flour daily, or close to her daily receipts of wheat, about all the mills running, some of them 24 hours a day.

The backwardness of the spring has seriously retarded agricultural operations, and cut short the seeding of oats, which crop seems likely to be much reduced. In the spring grain regions of the northwest the season has not yet opened—there being nothing in sight prejudicial to the outlook of agricultural interests.

Iron and Steel, of the western iron trade, will say: The momentum of the present iron and steel movement is so great that, while there are some signs of a reaction later on, there seems little prospect that the change will come soon, possibly not until the year has almost become history.

The interior movement of produce is still more or less interrupted by bad condition of roads. No special change in market sentiment appears to be disclosed by the late correspondence.

Two hundred and fifty new companies were incorporated at Trenton, N. J., during March, and the total capital of those authorized to issue stock and bonds of over $1,000,000 each amounts to $1,111,750,000.

The Daily Stockholder reports the total disbursements for the month of April at $44,575,976, against $41,706,777 in 1898. Interest is also due on government bonds to the amount of $5,500,000. Disbursements from other sources bring the grand total to $55,000,000.

A Running Fight.

HOW A NOTORIOUS GUERILLA BAND WAS FOUGHT.

A Veteran of the First Missouri Cavalry Relates Incidents of Skirmishes with Quantrell's Bushwackers.

From the Evening News, Detroit, Mich.

The well known employe of Detroit, Michigan, Board of Public Works, Joseph B. Myers, living at 177 Fort Street, west, is an important member of the Grand Army of Veterans, and recently had a remarkable experience.

Comrade Myers enlisted at Edinburg, Mo., in 1862, and served during the war in the southwest, and was discharged at St. Louis, Mo., in 1865. He was a member of Co. K. First Missouri Cavalry, 14th A. C. Western army, commanded by General Burnside, and later by Gen. Eads. He participated in the battles of Springfield, Sea's Ford and all the principal battles through Missouri.

For months the First Missouri Cavalry followed the notorious Guerilla Quantrell and his band of bushwackers. Scarcely a day passed but what there was a running fight.

For nearly six weeks Comrade Myers was in the saddle constantly. It was a campaign of strategy and endurance, as both sides were well mounted. Night and day it was fight and skirmishes and the men were prostrated for weeks after Quantrell was driven from the State. Many times the command rode all night to cut off his retreat and fought all day. The men slept and ate in their saddles during this campaign, and were glad when they were relieved.

"In 1895," said Comrade Myers, "I was reading an article in the daily paper regarding Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I was interested in the account as I was very sick at that time with stomach and liver troubles. I was all run down and was in a bad condition. What remedies I had taken gave me only temporary relief, and when I read the article in the paper I decided to give the pills a trial.

"The story I read was about a man in Ohio, and I said, that if he lived in Detroit I would go and see him.

"Well I grew worse instead of better, and I finally went out and bought a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The first box did not help me apparently, but I continued using the pills and the second box gave me much relief.

"I took five boxes before I was cured but that was a very cheap cure compared with what I had spent with physicians and druggists.

"I still use the pills once in a while and can cheerfully and truthfully recommend them to any old soldier who is suffering from liver and kidney trouble or general debility.

JOSEPH B. MYERS."

Before me personally appeared Mr. Joseph B. Myers, who being duly sworn, declares the foregoing statement to be true in every respect. Signed this 14th day of September, 1897.

ISAAC M. BATES, *Notary Public.*

Comrade Myers is a prominent member of Gen. O. M. Poe Post 433, G. A. R., and is well known in Detroit.

IS LIKE A GOOD TEMPER, "IT SHEDS A BRIGHTNESS EVERYWHERE."

SAPOLIO

FOR SALE—TEN ROOM HOUSE, GOOD well, cistern, city water, ninety-foot lot, fine shade and fruit. Address P. O. Box 143. mch9tf

WE WILL PAY A SALARY OF $15 PER week and expenses for a man with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture in the country. Only good hustlers wanted. Reference. Address, with stamp, Eureka Mfg. Co., 502 Mo. Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.

$40 PER MONTH SALARY—FIFTY ENergetic ladies and gentlemen wanted to canvass. Above salary guaranteed. Call or address Miss M. A. Tanner, Campbellsport, Wis. june23lyr

ALABASTINE

Alabastine, the only durable wall coating, takes the place of scaling kalsomines, wall paper and paint for walls. It can be used on plaster, brick, wood or canvas.

Alabastine can be used over paint or paper; paint or paper can be used over Alabastine. Buy only in five pound packages, properly labeled; take no substitute.

Every church and schoolhouse should be coated only with Alabastine. Hundreds of tons used yearly for this work. Genuine Alabastine does not rub and scale off.

Alabastine packages have full directions Anyone can brush it on. Ask paint dealer for tint card. "Alabastine Era" free. Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Racine Journal. PART TWO.

VOLUME XLVI. RACINE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1899.---TWELVE PAGES. NO. 44

WILL BE BACKED BY UNITED STATES

Admiral Kautz Will be Sustained in His Actions by This Country.

ALL THE POWERS MUST AGREE

Before a Permanent Treaty Can be Ratified —The State of Anarchy Which Existed Called For Decisive Action—The Situation is Improving.

BERLIN, March 30.—A brief official dispatch from Apia, Samoa, dated March 20, says: The bombardment continues. In pursuance of military orders the whites have evacuated many houses. The chiefs of the Tanus party who were exiled to the other islands have been brought back from Upolu. The fire arms and ammunition taken from Tanus on January 2d have been returned.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The state department has not yet received official advices of occurrences in Samoa. The demonstration is regretted but the opinion is expressed that Admiral Kautz acted on his best judgment and information at hand. The state department acknowledges that no permanent agreement can be reached under the treaty in which all the three powers do not agree, and hope that some settlement of the difficulty may be brought about when it becomes apparent that the present conditions cannot exist indefinitely. Admiral Kautz acted within his instructions and it is believed he concluded after the consultation with Captain Sturdee, of the British warship Porpoise and United States and British consuls, that a state of anarchy existed which called for action. The fact that Adicks, the chief justice was ignored, although sustained by the representatives of the two governments, made such a course imperative. There is no doubt but that with the facts now at hand, Kautz will be sustained by the United States. The latest dispatch from Kautz, dated Aukland, Wednesday, says: The situation is improving since the telegram of the 18th, via. Sidney, New South Wales.

LONDON, March 30.—The government received official dispatches confirming the dispatches of the Associated Press from Apia, Samoa, announcing the outbreak of hostilities there.

ONLY THREE LIVES LOST.

Rowana Lee Horror Greatly Exaggerated, All Passengers Escaping Except Three.

CAIRO, March 30.—The Ora Lee was coming up the river at the time the Rowena Lee sunk and at once began the work of rescue. She was at Tiptonville this morning and a telephone message from there says that only three persons were lost according to the reports of the officers of the Lee line. The three who lost their lives were M. T. Kelly, mail clerk, Memphis; Mrs. Charbees, passenger, Carruthersville, Mo.; unknown colored woman, passenger.

SNOW STORMS AGAIN RAGING.

From One to Two Feet of Snow Reported at Various Western Points.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., March 30.—One of the worst snow storms of the season has been raging since last night. The wind is blowing and the snow is so badly drifted that the street cars are unable to run. The railroad trains are irregular and some are abandoned. The temperature is 22 above.

OTTUMWA, Ia., March 30.—Five inches of snow fell here and is still falling heavily.

KANSAS CITY, March 30.—Rain and snow has fallen successively since midnight, accompanied by a strong north wind and falling temperature.

BURLINGTON, Ia., March 30.—The worst snow storm ever known at this time of the year is raging all over this region. Trains and street car traffic is delayed.

KANSAS CITY, March 30.—Reports from the southwest indicate that the storm is general and exceeds in severity that of Wednesday. Chillicothe reports snow already a foot deep on the level and still falling. Atchison, Kans., reports a heavy snow from there to Omaha, being drifted by a strong wind. The Missouri Pacific reports two feet of snow at Blue Rapids and Waterville.

OTTUMWA, Ia., March 30.—The storm is increasing in violence late this afternoon. The wind is commencing and the fall of snow is now nine inches. Street car traffic is difficult and if the storm continues the railroads will be blocked by night.

GALESBURG, Ill., March 30.—The worst storm of the stormy season is raging here. Eight inches of snow have already fallen and there are no signs of a let up. The schools have closed and business is at a standstill.

ORE HANDLERS WANT MORE PAY.

Vesselmen Refusing May Cause a Strike at Lake Ports.

CLEVELAND, March 30.—At a conference of the Longshoremen here, at which all the ore receiving ports were represented, it was decided to demand that the ore unloaders' scale be advanced to 11 cents. The Cleveland ore handlers received 10 cents last year, while the rate at other ports was 9 cents. It is said the vesselmen are not inclined to grant the advance, and a strike may take place as soon as navigation opens. This would affect about 6,000 men and a very large number of lake vessels.

Subsequently today the joint convention of ore shovelers, lumber and coal handlers was held. Unanimous action was agreed on by the three branches of the organization. The lumber carriers national organization has a membership of 12,400. The membership of the ore handlers' organization exceeds 6,000 and the coal handlers number 7,000.

President D. J. Keefe of the international union, said today: "The longshoremen's union is stronger than ever before. Three national unions, the ore, coal and lumber handlers are affiliated under one head. All will stand together and will compel the vessel men to grant them a slight advance in wages." The strike would involve about 25,000 longshoremen.

ANTI-LOBBY BILL PASSED.

Vote is Close--McGillivray's Measure in Regard to Patent Medicines Killed.

MADISON, Wis., March 30.—A substitute for the anti-pass bill was offered by Senator Whitehead in the senate this morning. The changes are that it prohibits the use of the pass in attending political conventions and makes a violation of the law of bribery punishable by imprisonment from one to five years. It was laid over until evening. The consideration of the resolution fixing the final adournment for April 14, was laid over one week in the senate. The bill providing for manual training departments in ten more high schools at an additional annual cost of $2,500, was passed over the adverse report of the claims committee. The Koehr anti-lobby bill was passed by a close vote without discussion.

Among the bills killed was McGillivray's familiar measure requiring patent medicine bottles to have a formula on the label. A bill for the state tax committee recommended in the governor's message, was introduced by the committee on assessment and collection of taxes. The assembly passed the True marriage license bill without discussion, and also adopted a memorial to congress asking a repeal of the duty on hides. The bill abolishing the state land office was saved in the assembly by the introduction of a substitute which cuts out three clerks and was then referred. The beet sugar bounty bill was passed.

THE STORMING OF MALOLOS

The Rebels Have Thrown up Strong Earthworks--May be Attacked Tonight.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—With the American forces within three and a half miles of Malolos, the insurgent capital, the interest in the campaign has about reached a culminating point. It was stated at the war department today that the march of three and a half miles might take all day. In view of the successive lines of intrenchments and strong earthworks which it is believed the rebels have thrown up around the city. In that event the storming of the city will not begin till tomorrow. There is no certainty, however, that the short distance may not be compassed early today so as to permit the assault late this afternoon or during the night.

OBITUARY.

Entrop.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Entrop died last night of pneumonia. The funeral will occur at 2 p. m., Friday from the St. Rose church.

Blaesing.

Miss Lizzie Blaesing died at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Blaesing, No. 1836 North St. Clair street, last night, of typhoid fever, aged 16 years. Deceased was a bright and winsome girl and her death is a sad blow to the parents, who will have the sympathy of all in their hour of affliction. Time of funeral will be announced later.

O'Brien.

Mrs. James O'Brien died this morning at the St. Mary's hospital. Funeral will be announced later.

Green Bay Gazette: Ex-Gov. Altgeld of Illinois had a great deal to say against the sound money Democrats who left the regular organization in 1896 and supported a national ticket of their own. But times have changed since then and he is now leading a bolting faction against the regular Democratic organization in Chicago this spring.

EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

A Theory Which is Based Upon the Laws of Nature.

NO LIMIT TO PHYSICAL FORCE

Conscious That Man Has a Soul—The Writer Will Show There is no Limit to Physical Force—No Barrier Between Spirit and Matter.

The experimenter has in the first place to believe in himself and in his own powers of mental control. He or she has first to realize that having conquered disbelief in the nature and object of the control, they yield their thought, feeling and emotion, to the subtle action of the psychic influence. It will be asked, "What is the nature of the control. Has it any relation to a communion with spirits of the dead?" To which I return answer, no. It is spiritual in that it belongs to the nature of spirit, but to the scientific explanation of what is defined as "spirit" within the pale of physical science. It is not included in metaphysics as an adjunct of mind, only, for it deals with the material and immaterial, the incorporeal mind or soul, and the corporeal body of man; for it recognizes the intelligence as the soul, and rests upon it as its foundation, and upon the laws of matter as well as of mind; the powers of man and the life by which they are produced; the existence of God and the relation of the intellect to the being of God from which or from whom the soul emerges into consciousness, and is yet to be crowned with "honor and glory" by reason of possessing inherent attributes or qualities belonging to the nature of God. For the supposition is, that whatever is included in psychology, proper, is the wholeness of soul itself, and that it is not limited to any "law of mind" in its ordinary meaning, but is linked with the "eternity of matter." Soul is regarded as the "substance" and "evidence" which faith has hoped for; it is the power that has been "lost" to mankind, reappearing after the lapse of Ages.

As we know every intelligent mind is invested in some degree with a potential energy that one might say is "a spark of the divine intelligence"; a hint or a stray gleam which passes over it from no one knows whence; by which Mrs. Eddy, author of "Divine Science" has been prompted to say boldly and to her own reason, truthfully: that this vital energy within man, but asleep in the "deep sleep" that was caused to fall upon Adam, and upon all living after him,—shall be called "omnipotence," not understanding that mind can be spiritualized away from the carnal—and yet not be life itself.

But soul in its very nature is life itself; waiting to be revealed. Above what is nature man cannot go. I may be "not of this world," but I am in it; my life is essentially of the nature of Adam or earth, and it inheres in my flesh, keeping "under" the life, that should belong to me, and by which I shall yet, "in my flesh," —my soul—"see God." I shall yet see God there, when I awake, and am in his likeness, again.

The "science of the soul" has been called psychology; and by it as an instrument of investigation combined with the growing knowledge of telepathy the soul can be experimentally studied, and searched out, as we look for hidden treasure, to which a clue has been given us. The world is ready for it, it is receiving it already.

I have seen the best mental states reached by holding the thought aloof from external objects, by what might be termed renunciation of self; technically, a perfect control of the mind, called in the Yoga philosophy, Sam-ya-ma, a Sanscrit word, with the above meaning. Now this is not Buddhism, for you will look in vain in any Hindu religion for one intelligent word that can be interpreted to mean Soul, or any allusion to any knowledge that a soul exists. I have mentioned the word as a comprehensive term for the practice of bringing the mind into harmony with the latent energy or life which inheres in the being of man.

It is hypothetical,—the life and energy of soul or psyche,—only as regards our consciousness of its existence, but not as to its actual existence, and its hidden energy and intelligence, which in hundreds of cases under observation of the London Research society, have been thoroughly attested, and are on record, and approved by the societies in the several branches in Europe and in our own country.

But more than all that is said or done in societies that are grouped under the leadership of the world-renowned Prof. William Crooks, is the evidence within that all of life has not been reached,—that man as a complex being is composed of matter and spirit; that all laws inherent in the cosmos inhere in him; that there is positively no limit to the great physical forces, and no barrier between matter and spirit; that all is matter and all is spirit; that "eternal life" is yet to become as self-evident in material nature as it is supposed by metaphysics to be manifest only in minds; but if only in intelligence, in "thought-waves," in idea-force, then who or what is God who created man,—"To till the ground," and eat of the fruit of his own toil? Has it not been done? But was he not as surely to—"Take also of the tree of life, and eat and live forever?" Is there hope for the individual? Is there no hope for the mind element which constitutes this body, that this mortal could be swallowed up in immortality? Has the Pantheistic doctrine forced the consciousness to accept of nonentity, of spirit or essence, in place of the moral, physical, and spiritual being of man? With what senses and in what body shall we awake to a consciousness of "Joys that eye hath not seen, nor the ear—of the Adamic man—heard," that awaits man? And where if not here within us? And what is the soul if it is not in us to redeem the body?

Christianity professes a knowledge of the "other life," but never has sought for it because between it and the soul, there is a gulf fixed—had it the power to cross over to life would it not do so? Under the name Christianity it will not, because it cannot,—inasmuch as the founder himself did not, because the time had not yet come to bring life to the world.

The new life—of the body—will come almost literally "without observation" on account of unbelief in the law of mind operating in the soul to bring life. It is written that "Christ is our life,"—and logically, the coming of Christ is to be in the souls of men; in their intelligence, and in the whole man, spirit, soul and body.

C. A. B.
Racine, Wis.

CAUCUS SYSTEM CHANGES.

New Bill Prepared by the Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The committee on privileges and election has prepared a substitute for the Lange caucus bill, No. 216a, which will come before the assembly for consideration early next week. It contemplates an entire change from the present caucus system. Probably the most important change is the abolition of the preliminary meeting. The bill does not apply to Milwaukee county. It provides for the extension of the caucus law to the country districts and includes town meetings and municipal elections. One of the most important provisions is that requiring the caucuses of a political party for a whole county to be held on the same day, and in cities all caucuses are to be held open during the same hours, but no caucus is to be opened for less than two hours. The party committees are to fix the date for all caucuses. The dates and places for caucuses are to be published by the party committees in advance in the newspapers. No person is to be allowed to vote in a caucus if he has voted at the caucus of any other party or for delegates to any convention of any other party. Any person who shall violate this provision is to be held guilty of a misdemeanor.

All votes for nominating officers or for delegates to any convention are to be by ballot, and the ballots are to be deposited in a box provided for that purpose by the caucus officers. The secretary of the caucus is required to make a list of those who vote at the caucus giving the name and address which last is to be filed with the city, town or village clerk.

The procedure in the caucus is outlined in sections 6 and 7 of the bill as follows:

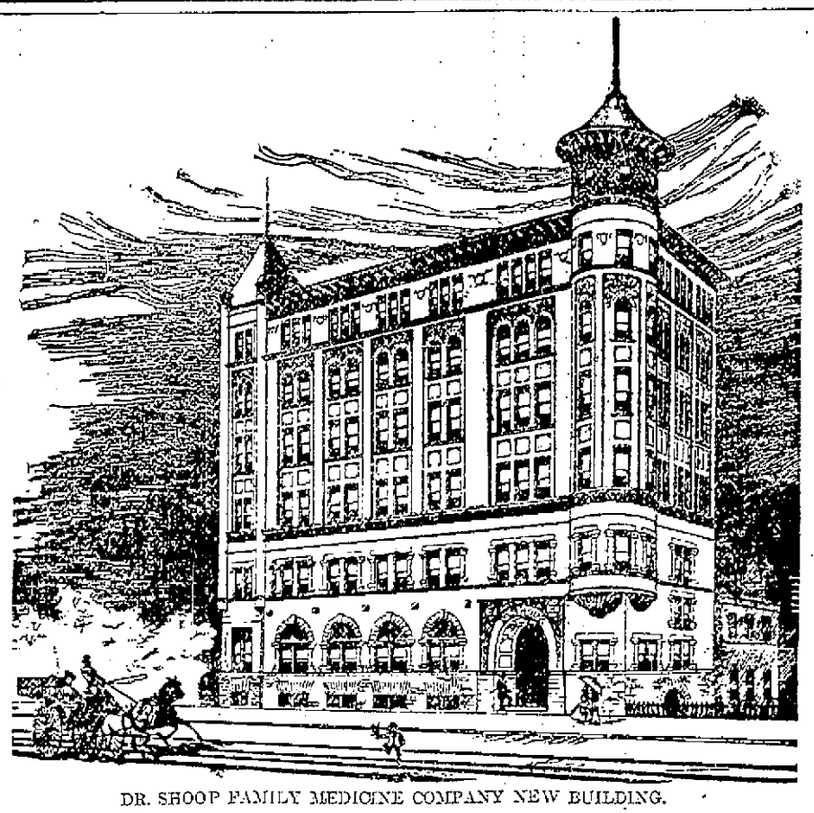
Section 6. The caucus officers under the provisions of this act shall consist of a chairman, a secretary and two tellers. The chairman of the caucus in the several caucus districts affected by this act shall be the chairman of the town committee; in his absence a chairman may be chosen by the electors present at the opening of the caucus. The secretary and the tellers shall be chosen by the electors present at the opening of the caucus. The secretary and the tellers shall be chosen by the electors present at the opening of the caucus. The chairman and secretary shall act as inspectors at such caucus, and shall, on taking their places, make oath that they will faithfully, honestly and correctly conduct the election to be held at such caucus, protect it from all fraud and unfairness, truly, with the assistance of the tellers, canvass all the votes cast thereat, and in every way comply with the carrying out of the provisions of this act.

Section 7. It is hereby provided that at all caucuses held under the provisions of this act, all votes, the results of which might be the election of a delegate to any political convention or the nomination of any candidate to any political office, shall be by ballot. Said ballot shall be printed or may be written by the individual voter and shall be deposited by said voter in a box or other receptacle provided therefor by the caucus officers, which box or receptacle shall be in full view of the chairman, secretary, tellers and voters at such caucus, and shall not be removed from such position until the ballot shall have been declared closed, when the contents thereof shall be removed and votes canvassed by the proper officers of the caucus, as provided for under the provisions of sections 7 and 9 of this act.

FROSTY DEAL FOR CLEVELAND.

No Invitation Sent Him For Belmont Ten Dollar Jefferson Dinner.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 30.—Ex-President Cleveland, when asked whether he expected to attend the Belmont Tendollar Jefferson dinner in New York April 13, said that he had not received an invitation.



DR. SHOOP FAMILY MEDICINE COMPANY NEW BUILDING.

When Dr. C. I. Shoop commenced the manufacture of his patent medicines in this city a few years ago, with headquarters in the Knight & Peck block, on Monument Square, no one ever dreamed that the business would reach such proportions that a six story building would be necessary, but such is the case.

The rooms in the Knight & Peck block became too small for the rapidly increasing business. The C. I. Shoop Medicine company was organized and a site was purchased at the corner of East State and Wisconsin streets. A handsome three story brick building was erected and the remedies of the company manufactured on a large scale. Several hundred hands were employed and a large printing plant was put in to turn out the printed matter used in advertising the company.

The present building has grown too small for the business whose products reach every city of any note in the United States and many European countries. Plans and specifications have been completed by Chandler & Park for the remodeling of the building and it will go up three stories more, making a five-story structure and basement, by far the largest of the kind in Racine. It will have every modern improvement and be finished in Georgia pine and the cost for the addition will be about $20,000. The accompanying cut gives a perfect view of the structure as it will appear when completed.

The plans were seen by a reporter this afternoon. They call for a three story addition on the present building. The general design of pressed brick, red sand stone trimmings and copper cornices will be carried out. The two towers on corners are to be carried up. The different rooms will be used for milling and cataloguing and store rooms. When completed it will be by far the handsomest structure in Racine. Bids are now being received for the work, but when the contracts will be let cannot be stated.

Dr. Shoop, who started the business, is one of Racine's most enterprising business men, having the push and energy so necessary to success in this life. He has built up, with the aid of his assistants, the enormous patronage which the company now enjoys.

The reputation of the company is of the highest. It has been so established from the fact that the concern has always handled the best of medicines and representing them to be just what they are and treating their customers honestly and courteously. Racine and its citizens are proud of the Shoop Medicine company.

RICHLY DESERVED HIS FATE.

E. Bates Soper Hung For Five Murders--Committed in 1860, 1891 and 1897--Confessed His Guilt.

HARRISONVILLE, Mo., March 30.—E. Bates Soper was hanged this morning. In April, 1891, he killed his wife and two children, braining them with an axe. He left a note saying that he could not support them, and thought they were better off dead. Soper went to Portland, Oregon, and taking the name of Prentice, married a widow. In April, 1897 he deserted her taking their two year old child. He afterwards killed the child, choking it into insensibility. He was captured in California in the following June. In jail he confessed to both crimes and added that he killed his father in 1860.

KANSAS CITY, March 30.—James Reed, colored, was hanged this morning for the murder of Mrs. Susie Blakesley, done in a fit of jealousy.

AIMED AT DEPARTMENT STORES.

License Tax of $500 on Each Class of Goods Carried in Stock.

MADISON, March 30.—The house yesterday afternoon passed the bill making the contract rate of interest 7 per cent, a reduction from 8 per cent. The bill provides also that property sold under mortgage for a note satisfies the debt in full. The house also passed the bill which practically abolishes department stores in the state. The bill applies to cities of over 10,000 inhabitants. It divides goods into seventy-three classes, and places a license tax of $500 on each class. Any store, to carry all classes, must pay a tax of $36,000.

The question whether it is necessary to have gambling appurtenances and pool room paraphernalia on the grounds of agricultural societies in order to insure good tests of speed among horses, was up for discussion before the committee on state affairs of the assembly yesterday afternoon. The committee had under consideration the Wheeler bill, 457a, to allow twenty days' a year pool selling on horse races. There was a long hearing, the entire afternoon being taken up. No action on the bill was taken.

Among the bills passed was No. 497a, by Mr. Hall, to require poisons to be kept in triangular colored bottles.

On motion of Judge Orton, the Bryant anti-cigarette bill was laid on the table. Judge Orton explained that he made this motion because of absence of Gen. Bryant. The bill may be taken from the table any time.

Recent correspondence over a proposed banquet in New York would indicate that the silver Democracy has about reached the ham sandwich stage.

GOOD CHRISTIAN WORK.

Being Accomplished by Frank E. Anderson Secretary of the State Y. M. C. A.

Frank E. Anderson, formerly secretary of the Racine Y. M. C. A., now state secretary, is at Kenosha almost every day, carrying on the canvass for subscriptions to the new building to be erected there. Y. M. C. A. work throughout the state is improving in a most gratifying fashion. Two of the largest associations which have been burdened with large debts have been able to pay them off this winter, thanks to the general prosperity and the renewed interest in the work among the people. The Baraboo association last Sunday formally burned its canceled mortgage of $4,325, with ceremonies that attracted a large audience, while the Janesville Y. M. C. A. a few weeks ago paid off a mortgage of $9,000 and is square with the world. The general financial condition of all the associations is very prosperous and the extension of the work in the smaller towns and the missionary efforts being made in places in the state where no association can exist, meet with most encouraging results.

The Milwaukee association is still endeavoring to raise $12,000. There is a debt of $3,500 to be paid before Sept. 1 and the improvements desired will cost about $5,000 more. New lockers, shower baths, sanitary arrangements and rooms are needed in the basement and the money will be devoted entirely to this end. The association expects to have the entire sum raised by September.

The state and local association will be will represented at the International conference held at Grand Rapids, Mich., in May, which will be mainly a meeting of Canadian and American members.

MATRIMONIAL.

Derby-Curtiss.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Miss Viola M. Derby and Mr. Will Lee Curtiss were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, in the town of Mt. Pleasant, in the presence of many friends and relatives. Rev. H. P. Hayleet, of the First M. E. church, performing the ceremony. The ceremony was performed in the parlor under a floral wedding bell and the bride was attired in a handsome and stylish wedding gown. She was attended by Mrs. White, and the groomsman was Mr. Harry White. After the ceremony a wedding supper was served and the newly wedded pair received many handsome and costly gifts. They will reside in the town of Mt. Pleasant. Both are popular young people of that section and will have the best wishes of all for a long and happy wedded life.

An active fight against Senator Cullom of Illinois is being organized by Gov. Tanner and his friends. It is believed Senator Cullum's weight of heavy guns and armor will be all sufficient to sink the Tannerites.

Job work neatly done at the Journal.

AFTER ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Belle City Electric Railway Co. to Make an Aggressive Effort for Electric Lighting.

At the special meeting of the directors of the Belle City Electric Railway company held yesterday morning, when the old directors and officers resigned and new ones were elected, a resolution was introduced and adopted that from $50,000 to $75,000 be expended for improvements on the line. The resolution also read that the company make an aggressive fight against its competitors in the electric lighting business, which means that the Belle City company is going to reach out for more business in that direction. It is learned that the power of the plant is to be doubled and that efforts will be made to secure all of the public and private electric lighting possible and day lighting will be one of the features. Of course this means a war of prices, unless the Badger Electric company and the Belle City can agree on a rate, which is not at all likely.

CHARLES CHRISTENSEN.

Will be Appointed to Succeed Robert Mutter as Under Sheriff--A Good Selection.

Charles Christianson will be appointed under sheriff of Racine county, to succeed Robert Mutter, who resigned for business reasons and will retire May 1. Sheriff Rein made up his mind to name Mr. Christianson for the position today. Since Mr. Rein commenced his duties as sheriff Mr. Christianson has been the deputy and turnkey and has made a good and efficient officer. Charley is a Racine product and about 24 years of age. When a mere boy he learned the trade of printing and followed it for many years. When the Racine News was established he became assistant city editor and filled the position for over two years. He is gentlemanly and courteous and will make an excellent official. Mr. Rein makes no mistake in naming him for the place. It is believed that a Burlington man will be named to take Mr. Christianson's place.

ICE PLANT AT MANILA.

CHICAGO, March 30.—Bids were opened today at the army headquarters here for the construction of a refrigerating and ice manufacturing plant for the government at Manila. The bid of a hundred and ninety-five thousand by the De La Vergne Refrigerating Machine company of New York, was the lowest.

C. M. & St. P. Ry. will sell home seekers excursion tickets March 21, April 4, and 18. Inquire for particulars.

A Change.

I know a feller out our way
Who hollers loud an' long
An' leaves us all in deep dismay,
He seems so fierce and strong.
An' when he gets us worked up right,
So done of us agree,
He says, "You go ahead an' fight
An' I will referee."

I wonder if that ain't the plan
The Kaiser's got in mind.
He seems a most belligerent man;
One of the gamest kind.
Yet, when the chorus seems to strike
A truly warlike key,
He sort o' stands 'round peaceful-like
And wants to referee.
—Washington Post.

AH LON.

Ah Lon was 16, and, considering that she had grown up in China Town, remarkably sweet, albeit with a tinge of bitterness. She was also pretty, with soft curves in her face and intelligence in her large, oblique eyes. She wore a neat frock of dark blue linen, made with a long square Chinese jacket, and full trousers. A round club of wood fitting the nape of her neck was her pillow; she could only afford to have her hair combed with the seven combs, and worked into shining queues, stuck fast with pomatums, then pinned fast upon her head.

For Ah Lon was not the daughter of a rich merchant, but of a poor seamstress who lived in a rickety old building, more respectable than many in China Town, but patronized by rats if not by opium fiends. Ah Lon and her mother, a withered old woman with a determined temper, lived on the third floor, and sewed week in and week out for the Chinese women who spent the dollars of the rich merchants.

Until Ah Lon passed her 15th birthday she was happy enough. From her window she could look into the grand restaurant opposite, whose walls were of carved wood gilded, and whose balconies were crowded with palms in beautiful vases and hung with Chinese lanterns. There was a banquet almost every night, and the wealthy merchants in their satin and crepe garments sat about the little tables and dined off tiny plates of tinier portions, whilst women sat close by and sang in monotonous, discordant voices. The opium smokers lay on marble couches in the recesses of the rooms and looked with dimy scorn upon the beasts who cared for food. Once a week Ah Lon went with her mother to the Joss House and worshiped the magnificent idols of ivory and gold; and once she went to the theater and listened for three hours to a play she could not understand. But although there was no scenery, she admired the gorgeous gold-embroidered robes of the actors so much that she forgot to be bored and finally went to sleep on her mother's shoulder.

Beyond these brief experiences, and what she saw from her eyrie, Ah Lon knew nothing of the world. Her mother had told her once that outside of China Town—a swarming precinct not a half mile square—was a great dust-colored city called San Francisco, wherein only an occasional washhouse bore the faintest resemblance to any of her native place. But Ah Lon had never seen it, although strange foreign-looking people came sometimes with a policeman to poke their noses about China Town, to the phlegmatic contempt of the race that bled and despised them.

"Mother," said Ah Lon one day, "some girls have fathers. Have I not one?"

"Perhaps," said the mother, whose wrinkled eye-sockets suddenly contracted.

"Where, then, is he?"

"Under the pavement in a bunk, smoking opium night and day—unless he is dead."

Ah Lon stared at her mother, with expanded eyes. She knew that life was not particularly interesting for little girls whose mothers were poor, but it was her first intimation that it might be ugly. Usually, when her mother spoke at all, it was to give her daughter brief orders. Upon rare occasions Wo Ling talked of the Flowery Kingdom of her youth, rocking herself back and forth, and crooning the while.

"Will he never come back?"

"Ask no more," interrupted her mother, fiercely. "I have told you this that you may know what will befall you if you marry. He beat me and he beat you, but you were too young when he deserted us to remember. We were not so poor then, and had saved money. He took it all to buy him opium in a hole underground, and left us to work our fingers to the bone. Never shall you marry so long as I have strength in my right arm to beat you."

"But are all men alike?" asked Ah Lon naively. She had seen slim and prosperous-looking young men sit down to dinner opposite.

"All that you will ever meet. Talk no more."

But a week later Ah Lon came home one day, after delivering a dozen little jackets for a merchant's child, and found Wo Ling pounding her knees with his clinched hands. The woman's patient face was contorted, her eyes glittered with the sunken fires of her nature. It was the first time that Ah Lon had seen her mother excited, and she dropped the little bag of silver to the floor, and stood wringing her hands.

"What is it?" she asked. "What is it?"

Wo Ling clasped her hands hard together and set her face.

"Your father," she said, and it was some moments before she could speak again.

"He is dead?" asked Ah Lon in a whisper.

Wo Ling shook her head. Finally she spoke. "He has been doing work for one of the rival secret societies—those who rule us here in China Town, and our own souls; who murder, and are never caught by the big white policemen with the clubs; he has done murder and all kinds of terrible work for one of these societies—I do not know which, and the other knows of it at last, and is hunting him down. He sends me word that he will come here tonight, and that I must hide him."

In spite of her horror Ah Lon thrilled with the first excitement which had come into her life.

"He will come?" she gasped.

"Yes, but he shall not stay. When the highbinders follow they can have him."

Ah Lon had never contradicted her mother; indeed, she had thought her second in wisdom only to the priest in the Joss House. But the inherited instinct rose in rebellion, and she said timidly:

"He is my father. I should like to protect him."

Wo Ling sprang to her feet, and, catching Ah Lon by the shoulder, hurried her out to the little balcony and pointed downward to a large shop, whose windows glittered with masses of rich stuffs and delicate china.

"You see that," she said hoarsely. "It is owned by the rich merchant, Wong Tee. Such another would your father have been had he not loved opium more than the girl who followed him from China—cast forth by her parents—to grow old and bent and weary in an attic. And I was as beautiful when he left me as you are today—and at 30 you, too, will be old and bent and weary—" She wheeled Ah Lon about and pointed to the little dingy, ill-furnished room with the holes the rats had made and the great pile of work. "It will be like that as long as you live," she said. "Shall I not take vengeance on the man?"

Ah Lon, deeply impressed, did not know what answer to make, so she fell to weeping bitterly. Her mother released her, and prepared the evening meal of rice and sausage. Soon after, Ah Lon went into the small room adjoining, and crept into her bunk, knowing that she should not sleep that night.

Twice she peered through a crack in the door and saw her mother sitting there, her hands pressed hard against her knees, her head strained forward, her eyes wild. A town clock was booming 2 when Wo Ling, without moving her head, called in a loud whisper:

"Ah Lon!"

Her daughter ran to her.

"He is coming," said Wo Ling. "Go down stairs and bring him safely here."

Ah Lon marveled at what she could not understand in her mother's voice, and forgot her fear of rats. She slipped hastily down through the black well of the stair, stopping several times to listen intently. At last she heard some one panting as if in terror, and a moment later stumbled over an ill-smelling heap.

"Ling Tang?" she asked rapidly. "I am Ah Lon, your daughter. Wo Ling awaits you, and ill give you food. We have sausages and rice."

She turned and ran up stairs. The heap gathered itself together and followed slowly.

"He comes," she said to her mother, and she waited, trembling with curiosity. Wo Ling raised herself to her full height—which was above that of most Chinese women.

The man entered. He had nothing in common with his moon-faced compatriots of the streets, who looked comparatively clean and well fed, and Ah Lon could not know that underground there were many like him. He was in rags, and what they covered might have rattled, he was so heshless. His face was wrinkled hide and bony structure, and sparse gray hair fell about it, and from his cheeks and chin. He looked 100, and he may have been 35. Ah Lon gave a cry and fled to the bed room, slamming the door behind her. But Wo Ling took the wreck in her arms.

Christ the Source of Electricity.

Marie Corelli (with the approval of prominent Theosophists) has advanced an ingenious theory which makes Christ the center and source of the earth's electric current. She finds in many of the most remarkable historical events of the old and new testaments striking instances of electrical phenomena. She would place in this category the thunder and lightning of Sinai, and the fire in the burning bush which burned, but did not consume. All these were electrical manifestations of the all-prevailing spirit.

The fire which bore Elijah, the radiance of the Son of Man who walked in the fiery furnace, the Spirit descending in the form of a dove at the Jordan, the light of the transfiguration, the tongues of fire at Pentecost, and the light which dazzled Paul near Damascus, were all electrical theophanies—specializations of the one ever-present fluid which in physics we call electricity, but which in the unseen world of the soul is known as the Divine Spirt. And the office of the Spirit is to reveal Christ; or, in other words, the Spirit is Christ.

Animals and Their Toilets.

Cats, large and small, make the most careful toilet of any class of animals, excepting some of the opossums. The lions and tigers wash themselves in exactly the same manner as the cat, wetting the dark, india-rubber-like ball of the forefoot and inner toe, and passing it over the face and behind the ears. The foot is thus at the same time a face sponge and brush, and the rough tongue combs the rest of the body. Hares also use their feet to wash their faces, and the hare's foot is so suitable for a brush that it is used to apply the "paint" to the face for the stage.

She's Been Kissed.

Her cheeks are red, her eyes aflame,
And her lips have a curious twist;
She's hanging her head as though with shame.
And I think that she's been kissed.
One big puff sleeve is pressed quite flat;
There's a small red mark on her wrist;
There's a singular twist to her turban hat;
And I think that she's been kissed.
So, Cupid, get your ledger and pen,
And put one more on the list;
It's the proper thing to do, sir, when
Another girl's been kissed.
—Tom Hall in Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GHOST OF THE PICKET LINE

The federal general wanted to straighten his line, and the brigade on the left-center was ordered to cross the creek and push to the crest of the forest-covered hill beyond. Four thousand men waited for half an hour while twelve field guns shelled the hidden foe, and then a mighty cheer rang out and they swept forward. Over the creek—over the breastworks—through the tangle of felled trees—and the brigade was there. Picket posts were pushed forward, sentry lines established and the dead were buried and the wounded carried to the rear.

"But wasn't it a glorious victory!" shouted the new recruit, as he swung his cap and exulted.

"Look here, Jackson Smith," said Sergt. Drake, as he looked around at him, "what's all this fuss about?"

"Why, we drove 'em like a flock of sheep!"

"Bah! You are making a mighty fuss over nothing. I don't believe the whole loss will figure up 200. If you don't want to become laughing-stock you'll shut up!"

"But, say," persisted the recruit, "it was my first fight, and I—I——"

"And you didn't tumble down behind a log nor run away," finished the sergeant. "Brave man, you are! You'll be colonel of the regiment in another month. Say, boy, lemme tell you sunthin'. You've chawed up a hundred hardtack and taken part in a second-hoss skirmish, and you are shoutin' as if the war was over. You jest wait!"

"Wait for what?"

"Mebbe you think there ain't nuthin' wuss nor a battle in this war bizness, but you'll find out to the contrary. If they happen to git you down there tonight, you'll be chawin' on your heart instead of hurrahin'."

"Down where?" whispered the recruit, as the flush left his face.

"On a picket-post, of course. There's 10,000 rebs within cannon-shot of us, and their pickets and ours won't be biscuit-toss apart. If it's a darkish night, with the wind blowin' gusts, you'll know what misery means before you've stood half your trick out. Humph! The idea of your yellin' around because we've had a tiny little skirmish! G'along and shet up!"

At 6 o'clock that night company E was detailed for picket duty, and as the men fell in Sergt. Drake said to Private Smith, with a grim smile:

"Mebbe you'll be cheerin' along about midnight to-night, but I don't believe it. Better have a pocketful of roots to chaw on, or the chatter of your teeth will give you away to the Johnnies."

Later in the evening, when Private Smith was included in the relief to go out at 10 o'clock, he sat down beside an old veteran and asked:

"What is it about this picket-post duty?"

"Are ye fresh fish?" queried the man in reply.

"Yes."

"When do ye go out?"

"From 10 to 12."

"Well, it's better to learn from experience."

"But they place me at some point for two hours," persisted the recruit. "All I have to do is to stay there and watch out."

"That's all."

"If the rebels should advance I give the alarm."

"That's it."

"But I don't see what there is about that to give one the shakes. Sergt. Drake has been trying to make out that it's worse than a battle. You don't think so, do you?"

The veteran removed his pipe from his mouth and looked at the recruit for a long minute before shaking his head and saying:

"I ain't sayin' what I think. You'll hev to go on anyhow, and we can talk it over to-morrer. If I was you I'd kinder make up my mind and so git yer nerves in good shape."

At 10 o'clock, when the relief guard fell in to replace the men who had been out since 8, there was a quarter-moon in the sky and ragged clouds were dragging across the heavens. Jason Smith had made up his mind that he was being guyed, and he was feeling resentful when the sergeant finished calling the roll and said to the dozen men:

"Now, then, step softly and make as little noise as possible. There is only one man to a post. There is to be no alarm unless you are sure there is a force of rebels at hand. They are all along this front and in some places not a stone's throw away. Forward—march!"

Private Jason Smith relieved post No. 6. A long house had stood on a knoll between the lines at sunrise, but the shells from the federal artillery had knocked it to pieces. Post No. 6 was under a wide-spreading cherry tree, within thirty feet of the ruins of the house, and as the pickets were changed the sergeant whispered to the new man:

"You are fresh fish and so I marked you down for the easiest post. Keep your eyes and ears open and don't get pokey."

"They tried to make a fool of me!" whispered Private Smith to himself as the relief passed on and he was left alone. "It won't take much nerve to stay here for a couple of hours. If we are not moving about in the dark, then why should the rebs be? Anyhow, I can see them as well as they can see me. Pooh! What is there about it to make a man nervous?"

A quarter of an hour later a gust of wind startled the recruit and he found himself breathing hard and staring into the darkness. Then something moved amid the ruins of the house, and he found his knees trembling and his heart fluttering.

"Say, I'm a fool!" he growled, as he shook himself. "The idea of my being scared by such noises as that! One would think I'd never been out of the house after dark!"

Private Smith braced up and looked about him and smiled at his nervousness. There was nothing to be afraid of. Over there was a rebel picket, and he fell to wondering if the man was old or young—standing under a tree or out in the open—a veteran or a recruit. Thus another fifteen minutes passed, when of a sudden the soldier sprang back and cried out:

"What's that! Who is it—who is it?"

Some prowling animal—perhaps a farmer's dog—had trotted over the grass between the tree and the house—that was all. The recruit stood with leveled musket and thumping heart for a minute, and then he fell to cursing himself.

"Am I a child—a woman—a coward, to be afraid of shadows?" he whispered. "There is the wind again, and that sound of groaning is the branches grinding together. There may be rabbits about, but am I going to play the fool on that account? Come, now, be a man!"

Private Smith sat down on a stone at the base of the tree. They had told him that standing picket was worse than a battle. Why! It was a little lonesome, to be sure, but there was nothing to fear—no one to harm. As for the uncanny noises, they could all be explained away. He was a little nervous, because it was his first time on picket, but that he would admit only to himself. He would think of home as he waited and watched and pretty soon his two hours would be up. Long ere this hour the folks at home were sound asleep and he could almost hear the bark of the old dog which kept guard around the house at night. There was the path leading from the kitchen door to the barnyard—the smokehouse on the right, the pigpen on the left—there was—

Private Smith knew that he was awake. He knew that his eyes were wide open, but, of a sudden, he found himself helpless. He choked for breath—he looked straight before him—his heart pounded away until he shrank from the blows. Some one was approaching. He heard the step! step! step! and presently a human form appeared out of the gloom. The man sought to break the spell which chained him, but he could neither move nor cry out. The chill of fear had paralyzed him. For a long minute that figure stood before him in silence and then a voice said:

"I want my child—my Mary!"

"It is a woman," whispered the soldier to himself. "Perhaps it is the woman who lived in the house there."

"I thought she was here but I don't see her. When the battle began I took her in my arms to run away, but I fell down and all was dark and she must have left me."

"It is a woman hunting for her child!" said the soldier. "It would be awful if the child was killed in the battle!"

"It was Mary, you know," continued the woman in wheedling tones as she knelt on the ground before him. "You wouldn't hurt a little girl 3 years old, would you? You'll give her up to me, won't you? We live here, but the big cannon balls tore the house down. Is this blood on my cheek—on my hand?"

The soldier tried to answer, but his tongue refused to move. He wanted to tell her that he had not seen her child, but the words would not come.

"If you took her home with you, then I'll go with you to get her," said the woman, as she looked full into the soldier's eyes. "Did she sing for you? Did she have her dolly along? Why don't you speak to me?"

"So—so you ran away when the big guns boomed?" asked Private Smith, with a laugh.

"Is it funny?"

"Of course, it is—ha! ha! ha!"

"I didn't know it—te-he-he!"

"It's very funny. So you were afraid of the guns?"

"Yes."

"Ha! ha! ha!"

"Te-he-he!"

"But the guns don't hurt anybody. It was so funny that you ran away. I thought you was a rabbit when I first saw you—ha! ha! ha!"

"If I laugh will I find Mary?"

"Of course. That's the reason she ran away—because you didn't laugh."

"Te-he-he!"

"Ha! ha! ha!"

"Do you know what they told me to-day about being on picket?" queried the soldier as he rested a hand on the woman's head. "They said I'd shake and shiver and scare like a child. They were only guying, though. They always guy a fresh fish."

"That's funny—te-he-he!"

"Awfully funny—ha! ha! ha! I ain't afraid of the dark, and the queer noises don't scare me a bit. I'm just as cool and calm as if I were home. So you've lost Mary?"

"Yes. You don't think she was killed, do you?"

"Of course not. Nobody ever gets killed in battle. Say, let's laugh some more."

"Te-he-he!"

"Ha! ha! ha!"

Tramp, tramp, tramp, came the relief, and when they halted at post 6 the sergeant sternly whispered:

"You there, Smith—are you asleep at your post?"

"Ha! ha! ha!" chuckled the man at the foot of the tree.

"You blamed fool, but what's the matter?" continued the sergeant, as he went over and took the man by the arm.

"Mary's lost, you know, and this woman here——"

"What woman?"

"And this woman here wants to find her. I'm sorry, you know, but—but—ha! ha! ha!"

"Here, Jones—come here!" called the sergeant. "They checked this tenderfoot on to me, and I gave him the easiest post, but I'll be hanged if his nerves hain't gone back on him and turned him into a blooming idiot! Take him back to the reserve and tell 'em to send an extra man. Here, Smith, what's the matter with you?"

"Poor woman!" slowly replied the recruit, as he patted the sergeant on the shoulder. "But if you don't laugh you won't find Mary—ha! ha! ha!—John Brisben Walker, in Chicago News.

ENERGY TO SPARE.

How the Old Gentleman Clung to His Rural Habits.

"I feel just as though I had been drawn through a knothole," declared a Woodward avenue man of business, and it was only 10 in the forenoon.

"Out late to some party or theater?" laughed his partner. "Can't stand those things as you could when a youngster. You do two men's work here, and that demands regular habits for the rest of the 24 hours," reports the Detroit Free Press.

"I'm as regular as a clock. I wasn't out late at all, and haven't missed going to bed before 11 since holiday week. But the old gentleman is visiting me. You don't know my father, do you? He's one of the honest yeomanry of the land. Was reared a farmer, and is disposed to look down upon almost every other calling as too dependent for a spirited American citizen. He's 72, and lively as a cricket. There is many a young man of 30 that might well envy him.

"But what has he to do with your being used up?"

"Everything. He gets up at 5 every morning and paces up and down, whistling like a piccolo player and asking himself aloud where in creation the family is. He goes into the kitchen and hauls the cook over for not having breakfast ready, jollies with the milkman, and then reads the paper in the tones of a stump orator. There is no chance to sleep after 5, but I'm not going to have the old gentleman interfered with, although all of us will be going around in a partial trance as long as he chooses to stay."

Could Do as She Chose.

"Porter, can I take this train on to Liverpool?"

"Well, you can hev a try, miss; but in gen'ral we uses the injin!"—Ally Sloper.

Vanity of Greatness.

"You seem depressed this evening," said Hamblin, as Flagg, who was generally on pretty good terms with himself, lit his eighth cigarette and then threw it away, after taking two whiffs.

"Yes, I am," was the reply. "There's no use trying to be anybody in this world."

"Oh, come, brace up," Hamblin urged. "What's gone wrong? You ought to be ashamed to let yourself be cast down, after the streak of good luck you've had. Here you are on the sunny side of 30, and a firm doing a business of a million a year has made you its chief buyer, with a salary that would keep three or four good-sized families in luxury. You've had a trip to Europe at the house's expense and you——"

"Hold on," Flagg interrupted, "you've struck the very thing that bothers me. You know Miss Dolliver—that beautiful, stately girl I introduced you to, one night in the Burkwells' box?

"I called on her last evening. I used to call there every week or two, before I started across to the other side. Well, more than three months had elapsed since I had seen her last. Of course, I concluded that my trip was an apology enough for the fact that I had not called lately, so without any ado I began talking about my experiences in Paris. What do you think she said?

"Oh, I can't guess."

"'Why, have you been out of the city?'"

Not Economy.

"There's no use talking," remarked the curbstone salesman, wearily. "It's impossible to make a woman understand even the first principles of finance."

"What's the matter now?" inquired other member of the old guard.

"While I was away yesterday, it appears, the baby accidentally swallowed a three-penny piece."

"Yes?"

"Yes, sir. And what does my wife do but call in a doctor and pay him half a guinea for getting that coin back!"—Ex.

The Heartless Man.

"John," she said, as they sat beside the radiator and shivered, "I'm afraid your love for me is growing cold."

"Why, darling," he asked, "what has put that ridiculous idea into your head?"

"Just because it happened to be 21 below when you left the house this morning you didn't take off your glove and throw a kiss at me before you turned the corner!"

Convenient.

Hissock—Got the rheumatism, eh? I congratulate you, old boy.

Twinger—Congratulate me?

Hissock—Yes; it must be awfully nice to have the rheumatism—there are so many things in the drug market that are good for it, you know.—Boston Transcript.

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NEATLY AND PROMPTLY DONE AT..... THE JOURNAL

BY CHAUNCY C. HOTCHKISS.

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CHAPTER I.

'TWIXT THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA.

I thank God I am no coward, else that which I am about to write would be unwritten for loss of subject matter. Nor do I make a boast of my bravery, seeing it is a thing born in man and not of his own making. For, as it ill becomes a woman to take to herself the credit of her beauty (for the reason that it is fashioned by a power not her own), so it would appear vainglorious in me to laud myself for not playing the part of a child when necessity demanded the action of a man. And, furthermore, if in the following I seem to make much of my quickness of brain and power of arm, let me here disclaim all unjust pride in the matter, for my size and strength are things I owe to a cause higher than myself, and as for my wits, why, they are but those God gave me, and they worked as He saw fit to have them.

These things I say in self-justification for what follows. I have known fear, but, thank God! not the fear that paralyzes action. In a measure I felt it when I first openly lifted my voice against the king, and, later, the very day on which my story opens.

We were then somewhere northward of the Delaware capes, with as fair a sea under and above us and as fair though hot a sky as ever fell to my lot to see. I say we, meaning the schooner Phantom, short-handed with two blacks and a mate, and myself, Donald Thorndyke, master, bound from Norfolk to New London with a cargo of scrap lead to be turned into bullets, and five hundred pounds in good British gold secretly built into the bulkhead of the cabin. This latter, with the schooner, being the sole property I possessed, were further protected by a double set of clearance papers, the false especially forged by my own hands to deceive such of the ships of his gracious majesty George III. as by chance might be encountered betwixt the two ports.

And there was no small chance of such an encounter, as one may well know by glancing at the history of the united colonies in the year of grace 1778.

I had been held long in Norfolk for the lack of a mate with a knowledge of navigation, being myself by no means a blue-water sailor, only dodging about the coast in years past on the laudable mission of beating the king's customs—a practice which had been winked at by the authorities up to the time of the breaking out of hostilities. And this profession injured neither credit nor character, for such were the unjust commercial laws with which parliament had compassed us that the term of "smuggler" bore no opprobrium in those days. More was it a title of virtue in the mind of each good colonist, and to this trade was I bred by my father, who stood to be as stanch and God-fearing a man and one above a mean act as ever listened to a parson or issued orders from a quarter-deck. Until two years agone he had been my compass, rudder, mainstay and entire trust, but the coast fever of the tropies had cut him down, and no more would I meet his brig fresh from Jamaica somewhere off shore, and fill up with contraband goods to be distributed as my judgment saw fit. No more would he greet my mother and sister in the long, low kitchen hard by the heights of Gay Head and talk of our getting to be forehanded. No more would I hear him, in the "captain's room" of the "Anchor Watch" tavern, damn his glorious majesty for being a pig-headed Dutchman with a ring in his nose, or deliver a tirade in good set terms against Bute, North, Germain, and the rest, who were leading him to the loss of his American colonies. That was all in the past. Now I was ripe for my voyage and home.

But it was by no means an easy matter to come by a navigator of any sort at that time. The war had absorbed such talent long since, and the traders were at a discount, owing to the risk with no chance for prize money. So it was with great satisfaction that at last I met with one, John Lounsbury, a man I had slightly known in Westchester before the war was well on. He being set to get east, was willing to act as mate on my own terms; and, though I knew him to be of shady character, and with morals to be spoken about behind one's hand, I was glad enough to get him, especially as he seemed so loud against the king, and, when he knew what was under my hatches, so well pleased to be able to pilot a load of metal on its first trip toward the vitals of his majesty's hirelings.

And thus it was that on the 18th of June, 1778, we were, as I said, a little northward of the Delaware capes, with a small wind due east and on the starboard bow, and the land a low, blue cloud over the schooner's taffrail.

It was smothering hot in the cabin, where I had but just finished fisting up the log. The clock had barely gone three when Lounsbury hailed me from the deck in a fashion not to be borne, being neither respectful nor seamanlike, and at variance with his usual custom.

"Below there! Thorndyke! Lay up here!"

Now, I made no profession of being a patient man, especially in the face of injustice or bold disobedience; and, as disrespect on my own quarter-deck has a savor of each, I was not far behind his words when I stepped out of the companionway.

A negro was at the wheel, and the mate was striding the weather side of the deck with a spyglass under his arm, a pipe in his teeth, and a very easy, self-satisfied set to his countenance.

He was a short, burly man, bearing a heavy, bronzed face, and having a smile the meaning of which might be anything. His light blue eyes were always half closed, in a manner to be called a squint in another man, but his actions had been bluff, good-natured and open, and the fellow had hitherto always shown a sense of respectful humor in our intercourse.

As I strode up to him, I marked him slow his little eyes around to take me in from their corners, but he made no move to face or give me particular notice. I guessed then that something untoward was in the wind, and took the shortest way to arrive at the bottom of it.

"Mr. Lounsbury, I'd have you find it convenient to address me as captain on my own vessel, and bear yourself with decent respect in so doing."

For an answer he turned his back to me, and spat over the rail, then facing about again, burst into a loud laugh. I looked at him as though he had suddenly been bereft of wit, at which he sobered down, and then broke out with a scowl:

"Faith, 'tis a fine farce finely played."

"What the devil has come to you?" I vociferated.

"Well, we'll belay all an' drop the curtain," he continued, setting his back against the rail and jerking his thumb over his shoulder. "Ye may be captain, but 'twill soon be captain o' nothing—d'ye see?—savin', of course, ye come to terms with Jack Lounsbury. Do ye mark that, an' that, an' that?" he went on easily, turning and pointing to three sails that were well up on the horizon.

Then something of the matter came to me at once. That they were British ships I well knew, for the French were not yet due to arrive, and American privateers moved not in flocks. In wonder at my mate's actions and words, I had not marked this rising danger, but at a glance saw that escape by flight was useless, as the oncoming vessels were spreading out from east to south and rapidly sailing down on a fresh wind, which they were evidently bringing with them. To pass through them unnoticed was unhoped for; to be chased was to proclaim my character.

Lounsbury was no coward, I knew; but that he was a traitor to me, or mad, I had small doubt. His manner and words heated my temper, but now that I must have recourse to deception, I let him bide the while, and turned attention toward getting out of the danger bearing down from windward. Putting a curb on my temper, I said:

"You will get up the British ensign and hold the course. We will clear them yet." And with this I turned toward the companion.

Now, whether he feared I was about to arm myself, and preferring to take me as I stood (which was more than most men dare attempt), or whether his plans were ripe for action, I know not; but he interposed his square figure betwixt me and the door, and with a mighty patronizing air, spake thus:

"Faith, captain, I had no call to harrow ye, seeing the game is in my own two hands; but list' a bit, and we may yet be comrades again. No matter how I know, but I do know ye look to cozen yonder ships by false papers, seeing 'tis impossible to dodge them as they have the weather gauge of ye an' ye are in the bight of the land. Now what use might be yer papers should I see fit to damn ye as a rebel with a cargo of rebel lead consigned to rebels? About as much service as a rabbit's tail to a cow in flytime. Ye be a man o' sense an' have little liking, I take it, for a taste o' either Cunningham (the British provost marshal at New York) or one o' the prison hulks, an' ye can escape them both if my standing by ye will help, by just handing over the bit o' gold ye have snugged away below."

The shock of this demand with the knowledge of what might lay in store for me caused me to lose thought of all else save how the fellow had gotten so familiar with my private affairs, and to this day I have never entirely fathomed it. And it was here I was clutched by fear of the danger bearing down on me, for my best-laid plans were rendered valueless by the scoundrel I had too easily taken on trust. I cannot account for his insight, save that he had probed my locker when I was absent (this fact being plain enough), and had in some mysterious way come at the fact that I possessed treasure which, by search, he had discovered hidden somewhere beyond his reach. Be this as it may, I saw that my secret was no longer mine alone.

It is very possible my emotion showed in the face, and he, mightily astray in guessing my temper, doubtless thought I was completely in his power. And, in fact, for the moment I might have confessed as much had I given thought to it. Before I could gather words to frame an answer, he continued, though with lowered voice:

"'Tis five hundred pounds to the penny, I fancy; if more, ye can keep the rest. Did ye play Jack Lounsbury for a suckling? I started this voyage on your terms, but we'll finish on mine. Have ye slept since the war began that ye knew not the color o' Lounsbury o' Rye? Come, now, speak out!"

"Then ye looked to fall in with yonder ships, did ye, ye scoundrel?" said I, while I gathered myself together.

"Ay, two o' them. The one to east is a flight o' luck."

"What are they?"

"The tail o' Howe's fleet from Philadelphia. Ye may swear that Clinton has evacuated the place an' is marching across Jersey for New York. So it was to be. Am I plain enough? They be bound for the same place, an', d—n it, man, shall we go with them or no? Speak out!"

"Does anyone know of my private matters save yourself?" I asked, as I knitted my strength to fulfill the purpose I had arrived at.

"None o' that now! I see yer game! What I know, I know! An' ye think if I am made 'way with, all's safe." With this he backed a pace, and, drawing a pistol from his pocket, presented it full at me. "Now," he continued, with a devilish look in his half-closed eyes, "ye are my prisoner an' I captain; an' as for the matter o' that, I have been all along."

I had guessed the man was armed. Knowing me, he would hardly have had the daring to thus speak to my face without means of defence. Of his possible backing by the crew, I had given no thought (which came near making an end of me), but my wrath was boundless, and, as his firearm came nearly within reach, I quickly stretched out my left hand and struck up the weapon, then with an oath I made a step forward and planted my right fist in his face. The blow fell far too short to bring him down, only knocking his pipe from his mouth; but, as if surprised, his little eyes opened wide as he turned under its force, and again with all my power I struck him fairly beneath his left ear.

Though it may be unbecoming in me to chronicle my own strength, the blow was a fearful one. It lifted him clean off his feet; the pistol and spyglass went spinning into the larboard scupper, where he followed them, falling with a crash, the blood spurting from his ears, nose and mouth. I had little doubt that I had killed him, and as little care, but with a natural instinct I followed and bent over him.

At that instant the fresh wind from the south struck us. Possibly we had lain in a calm for a space while the breeze veered from the east, but of that I have no knowledge, only, as we presented a full beam to the blast, it lurched us to larboard, and caused me to straighten myself to get a balance.

It was well I did, and I have since looked upon that gust as an interposition of the Almighty to save me from the knife of an assassin, for as I lifted myself I caught a glimpse of the bare feet of a negro making toward me. He was on me in a breath. I saw the glitter of his knife, and wheeled in time to catch the descending blade in my left arm just above the elbow. With a mighty wrench I twisted about, breaking the steel in my flesh, and, catching the fellow by the throat, held him for one instant, then, lifting him, flung him clean over the rail into the sea. From first to last he uttered no sound, and if ever he came to the surface I saw him not.

In the maddened fury possessing me my wound felt no more than the prick of a needle, though I found the steel was through and through the flesh. Plucking it out, I ran forward with the determination of taking the status of the remaining hand, but I could not find him at first, for both galley and forecastle were bare of everything human. As I came up from the latter I saw him astride the starboard spreader of the foremast with a pistol in his hand. I doubted not that he would have shot at me as I passed under him on my way forward, only that the helm being relieved of pressure the vessel had gone into the wind, and the violent motion of the headsails and tremor of the mast under the thunderous thrashing of the foresail made an aim impossible. His attitude and the pistol told the story of the part he was expected to play in the mutiny which had probably been hatched before leaving Norfolk. But the cowardly cur had either skulked at the last moment or I had been too rapid for him, and he had swarmed up the shrouds to be out of reach, and there sat looking down at me. I passed no words with him, but, running back on the larboard side, fetched my rifle from the cabin, and, standing by the break of the poop, drew a bead on him and commanded him to drop his pistol and come down. At first he demurred, then whimpered, and, finally dropping the pistol, swung himself to the halyards, down which he slid to the deck, where, falling to his knees, he began begging for his life, his black face turned to a sickly green through abject terror.

The blood I was losing from my arm (and it was a sight) took it from my head, and my temper was a trifle less murderous by the time the fellow had come within my power. I had traded on his ignorance, as, had he but known my gun was uncharged, matters might have taken a different complexion. Sternly ordering him below, I drew the slide over the hatch, and then, feeling my life was safe from him, fetched a deep breath and took a look about me.

The ships were in fair sight by this, the one eastward doubtless a troop ship bound for New York with reenforcements for Sir Henry Clinton, who had already begun his call for help, and kept it up through his administration. The ship to the west looked to be a man-of-war, judging by her size and rig, but 'twas the third that caused me the most uneasiness—a fine, large schooner coming down before the wind, and now about four miles away.

That the Phantom was her object I nowise doubted. To pass myself as a royalist bound from Savannah to New York with lead for his majesty (that being the gist of my forged papers) would hardly do in the face of one dead man lying in the scuppers and a single black hand driven below. But I saw nothing else to be done, for to have my true colors known would be to lose liberty and property at once. To fight was impossible; to run, as far out of the question.

Be the upshot what it might, my arm demanded my first attention, and I passed into

"I swore I would blow his brains out."

the cabin, where I made a shift to stop the flow of blood, bind it up and get it into a sling. Owing to the twist of the knife 'twas an ugly gash, though, fortunately, no artery was severed, and in the end it served me a good turn instead of being a source of great trouble.

My next step was to get my papers into proper shape by destroying the regular clearance, and 'twas here I discovered the cause of the tone of my mate, for, though there had been taken nothing of value besides, the locker showed itself to have been rifled of the false documents. To be without credentials showing my business on the high seas were as damning as to openly sail under the flag of the colonies, and the discovery of the theft left me for the moment high and dry. Bethinking me, then, of the bare possibility of Lounsbury having carried the matter with him, I jumped to the deck for the purpose of overhauling his body.

A glance seaward showed the schooner now about two miles away, but bearing straight for me. I could easily imagine the perplexity that possessed them at sight of the actions of the Phantom, for, as the helm was still free and all plain sail made on her, she hove into the wind for a space, and there hung in irons with a thunder of canvas overhead; then filling on the opposite tack she staggered off, until, rounding up again, the entire performance was repeated. For all the world she was like a man well alewed with liquor, using the width of the road in his journeying.

That which lay before me to do must be done quickly. Lounsbury sprawled on his back, so that access to his pockets was an easy matter. There was nothing in his pea-jacket save the junk carried by a seaman, though I soon discovered that around his body was a belt stuffed full of papers. But the stolen ones were not among them, and I felt a sense of hopelessness come over me as the certainty of their loss was forced on my mind.

But it was not for long. A hasty glance at the belt's contents at once opened my eyes to the character of the man before me, and caused me to come to a sudden determination regarding my future action. 'Twas a desperate resolve, but, saving some untoward circumstance, it insured liberty, or, at least, immunity from present imprisonment, although it would put my fortune in jeopardy. It was no time to look far beyond the present; freedom was worth more than fortune, and even that might not, in the end, be lost; so, throwing the belt overboard, I placed the papers carefully in my pocket and went forward.

The pistol dropped from aloft I found on the deck, and with it in my hand I slid back the hatch cover of the forecastle and called to the black to come up. This he did, blinking mightily as he struck the strong light, when, clapping the weapon to his ear, I swore I would blow his brains out, and, if necessary, follow him to the ends of the world to do it, if he breathed a word of my ever having been master of the Phantom.

The fellow was bound to be a source of anxiety to me as long as he had the power to speak, but I could not well murder him outright. Fortunately, his patois was well-nigh unintelligible to ears untrained to the dialect of the southern negro, and, if my plan worked, he would ere long meet his deserts in one of the British prison hulks, the horrible reputation of which was now widespread. I have small doubt that he thought he was coming to his death when I ordered him up, for, like the slave he had once been, he cringed and writhed at my feet, begging for his life in a manner both disgusting and pitiful. Yet, for all his gratitude at my promise to spare him on condition of his silence, I felt that, were it in his power, he would have knifed me as I stood. I had no fear that he knew of my hidden gold, Lounsbury having been far too shrewd to take for partners men of the character of the crew, he probably having seduced them with promises of some ready cash, backed with visions of prize money and the high favor of British officers. I had a warrant for thus believing, for my mate had suddenly lowered his voice as he referred to the treasure below, in all likelihood for the purpose of concealing from the man at the wheel its presence on board the schooner.

To the fellow at my feet, whose name, I now mind me, was "Stofe" (probably a corruption of Christopher), I made no promise for the future, only saying I would hold my hand for the present, and then ordered him to take in the jib and staysail, that the Phantom might lay in the wind and meet her fate as soon as possible.

Indeed, I had expected ere this to have had a shot scorse my bows and another one into me for not obeying the hint of the first, an action which had so far been impossible. I fancied (and afterward found I was right) they were nonplussed at the queer seamanship displayed by the drunken progress of the Phantom. It had been thought, mayhap, that, as but two men showed on our deck, we had a host below, and that, in the disguise of a simple trader, we were intending to delude them and lay them aboard with little ceremony; or, failing in this, were adopting some uncouth mode of warfare on the sea, as strange to them as is the Indian land method to the European regular.

It was with a feeling akin to shame that when the forward halyards were let go I had the negro bend the Stars and Stripes to the ensign halyard, placing the flag union down and under the flaming bunting of the enemy. These were hoisted to the mainpeak, and thus I had set a sign of surrender before surrender was called for, but as a part of my plan it became a hard necessity.

CHAPTER II.

ALIAS CAPT. LOUNSBURY.

Now the headsails being let go with a run and hanging loose over the bow, the foresail and its traveling blocks giving out a deafening protest against its slack sheet, the mainsail joining in the thundering chorus, and the wheel jerking violently hither and thither with the kick of the rudder, we were sufficiently beyond the usual order of things to fit my purpose, and my trump card, in the shape of a dead man lying in the scuppers, lay clear to the eye of anyone who might board us. The sight was uncanny enough, and my instinct was to have the negro heave the body over board; but, as it was to be a silent witness to the story I was about to tell, I let it bide, though, as the sequel showed, 'twould have saved me a sight of trouble to have followed my first impulse.

I confess that my heartbeats took on additional force and frequency as I stood and watched the schooner's nearer approach. She came on to within easy gunshot, and swung into the wind, all of a flutter from stem to stern, and then "lay to" with her headsails full aback. From the scarlet flag at her peak to her clean cutwater she was an object of beauty, though in a light air I doubt she would have slid her keel through the brine with greater speed than would the Phantom, which had been built for fleetness and rapidity in stays.

With my wits by this time well about me, and my wounds bleeding but little (as was shown by the few drops that now dripped from my fingers' ends), I stood by the helm and took in every detail of the enemy, from the crowd at her davits to the long brass piece forward of the foremast, the gun being trained point blank at me.

The stranger worked with the alacrity of a man-of-war, for the schooner had barely lost her way when I saw a boat drop from her larboard quarter and pull toward us, while another came around her bow and followed. They were both filled with well-armed men, as could be seen by the glitter of musketry, and the way they came over the whitecaps showed their temper. It showed temper, too, in the smart manner they boarded me, the first boat hooking on to the main channels, the men clambering out with scarcely a shout and no questions, and in a twinkling I beheld half a score of them on my deck, they, I fancy, being mightily surprised at having met with no resistance.

The crisis was now at hand, and I played my first card with something of the desperation of a ruined gambler. Striding up to an officer whom I saw coming aft with bare sword in hand, I said:

"Ye show scant courtesy in boarding me, sir. Had you turned up an hour agone, 'twould have been to some purpose."

"Who in h—l are you? Where's the captain of this ship?" was the excited rejoinder.

Now there was something about the tone of his voice, the way of calling a schooner a ship, as well as the get-up of the man himself, that, angered as I was at his reply, made me back a pace and look at him. A quick glance showed me I was not dealing with a man bred to the sea, much less to the regular service, for, though I then had small knowledge of the uniforms of the British, I knew that which graced the back of the officer before me was not of his majesty's navy. I knew it by its cut and garniture, and the land flavor of the man lay also in the fact that he wore a forage cap and carried a cavalry saber instead of a cutlass. His face, too, lacked the true sea tan, its fair complexion showing the effects of unusual exposure to sun and wind. What his rank might be I had no idea, and speculation was lost in the quick retort that naturally rose to my lips.

"Who are you, sir, to tumble aboard a prize of his majesty's in this fashion? Ye stand in need of a lesson in marine manners as well as marine matters. Do ye hope to judge of a craft's cargo by a squint at her hatch cover, or of a man by the cut of his jib? Think not to deceive yourself or me! I know my rights, and also know the difference betwixt the cry of a sea bird and a henhawk!"

If I had any doubt as to the official position of the officer, it was set at rest by the subdued laugh that came from the group about us. Piqued by the sound of mirth from those he had no power to punish, his face turned to an ugly red, and, lifting his saber as though to cut me down, he shouted:

"You insolent dog! I will make you sweat for this! Lay hold of him, some of you! Tie the villain up! Damnation! are you all cowards?" he continued, as there was a shuffle of feet, though no one approached me.

There is no telling what might have been the upshot of this dispute had there been no interruption, for the fellow seemed determined to use his saber on me. But, fortunately for one of us, we were joined by another officer, whom I afterward found had come from the second boat.

"Hold hard, Scammell! You are not handling one of your own dragoons! What is this all about? You fly the signal of a prize, sir," he continued, turning to me; "how comes it you are alone? Who and what are you?"

"I am Captain Jack Lounsbury, bearing instructions from Sir Henry Clinton, as that cockatrice might have found ere this had he used a smooth tongue. This is my prize—a Yankee schooner laden with lead for New London, and taken by me single-handed. There lies her skipper, and all but one of her crew are overboard." And with this I pointed to the body of my mate.

I had hardly spoken when two marines came aft with the negro Stofe betwixt them. He was trembling like a sail in the wind, and hung his head as though he had lost all strength to lift it. I was looking for an exposure on the instant, but the officer waved them back with a motion. There was an unspoken but plainly shown respect for me in the demeanor of the crowd as it spread away. The two officers stood for a moment in undisguised wonder at the recital of my prowess, giving alternate glances at the body and myself, and then the last comer, who was plainly the one in authority, spoke.

"You alone did this? By St. George, Scammell, you came near getting into a mess! I promised to show you a sea scrimmage, but not the kind you were hatching. Let us have further warrant of these facts," he continued to me. "Who was he?" pointing toward the scupper, "and when did this happen? Let us come by the papers."

"Yonder fellow is Donald Thorndyke, the master till I overcame him," I answered. "I shipped as mate. If you will go below we can come by the whole matter," I replied, not caring to extend my yarn with the negro within hearing. "Or, better, we can take what we there find and go aboard before your captain, where the whole matter may be boiled down at one sitting."

"'Twould be a saving of time, certainly," he answered, "but we'll hear the yarn while the schooner is being searched; of course, you understand the importance of the form." And he turned to a sea corporal and gave him the necessary orders. "Now, sir, I am at your service," he said, crossing the deck toward the cabin companion. Hesitating there, he seemed to hang in the wind for an instant, and then strode over to the body.

"Did you shoot him?" he asked, as he bent over the prostrate form.

"Nay, I struck him," I answered.

"Faith, then," he returned, sizing me up with a side glance, "I'd sooner take the chance of a bullet than a blow from that fist if you struck in earnest! Did he wing you at the onset?"

"Nay, nay; 'twas a nigger striving to knife me in the back. Let's below. Mayhap ye have a doctor aboard who will fix up a bad cut."

Through all this I was conscious of the eye of Scammell fixed on me. Whether or not he was suspicious of me, or whether he was still boiling under the dressing I had given him, there were no means of telling. I saw plainly the resentment he made little effort to conceal, and felt that I had made an enemy who would be mighty glad to cross swords with me on the slightest provocation. He was 28 or 30 in years, or about my own age, and was under me not two inches in stature, which is speaking well for him, as I stood three inches above six feet, unshod. By weight and brawn I well overmatched him (as I did most men), especially in the latter quality of physique; but he made a typical dragoon officer, and would be a formidable antagonist in any field.

I might hope for little mercy if ever I fell into the power of this man, for mercy was a quality which, strained or unstrained, he and his fellows had naught to do with. This I made sure of on getting into the cabin, where in course of conversation it turned out that he was a captain in De Lancy's Loyal Legion, a body of tory cavalry half freebooters and half in the regular service. I had heard of them, as who has not? Betwixt New York and Philadelphia and the country surrounding both places they were a terror, the malignancy equaling if not surpassing the rapacity of Tryon himself.

I itched to get my fingers on him then and there, that there might be one less bloodsucker above ground, but policy held me from committing an act which probably would have at once wrought ruin to my plans and left my poor mother without a son. I was, therefore, bound to treat him with civility, which I did when a word to him was necessary, but I fancy we each knew the other was but skipping over the thin ice of politeness.

Being, as it were, in the enemy's lines, I followed the bent of the lieutenant, and laughed loudly and long over the puzzlement (as he called it) into which the Phantom had led them. I drank to the king and damned the rebels; told a story of being a free lance under elastic instructions from Sir Henry Clinton, and how I had taken the vessel by killing Captain Thorndyke and besting the crew. In short, I put myself into my mate's former place as nearly as was possible, following his coarse manner and uncouth language, exhibiting the rough and ready character befitting a fellow of his breeding.

But, beyond Sir Henry's signature, never a line did I show them or tell the nature of my orders; and that for the best reasons, for I knew little of the business myself, not having had the opportunity to more than scan the papers I had taken from the body.

The regular clearance discovered the schooner to be a Yankee trader. There was a Yankee sailor captured and a Yankee captain dead, and why should there be suspicions?—and there were none in the mind of the lieutenant; but of his friend, the dragoon, who had come aboard for a bit of dangerous play (and had nigh achieved his wish), I was not so sure.

In my turn at questioning I found that the enemy was the Sprite, an American capture, refitted and renamed, one of the last of Howe's fleet as (Lounsbury had surmised), bearing two passengers beside her usual complement of men, and bound for New York to meet General Clinton, then on his overland trip from Philadelphia to that city.

Now we had been sitting below for upward of an hour, drinking my rum and making game of the rebels on land and sea (though once, when I spoke of John Paul Jones, I saw I was on dangerous ground, and belayed my tongue, cursing the liquor for having loosed it), when the companion way was darkened by a marine, who, jerking a salute, said, with a scarcely controlled grin:

"We have another prisoner, sir."

"Another!" exclaimed the lieutenant, starting up and giving me a stern look. "What's the meaning of this, Lounsbury? Are you dealing fairly?"

I was as surprised as he, and had no answer to make, but before my confusion became manifest the marine again spoke.

"'Tis the dead man come to life, sir. We were flushing him an' the deck, an' 'twas the water as fetched him, sir."

"Glad I am 'tis no worse," said the officer with a laugh. "I feared I smelled a trick.

"I drank to the King, and d—d the rebels."

You American-born are the devil and all at playing deep games, and, faith! for a second I thought you might have cozened me. Let us to the deck."

I had sudden reason to turn my curse from the liquor, for had it not been in me I doubt not I would have fallen backward. Like a drowning man, I had visions passing through my mind with a rapidity that makes description impossible. My very strength gave out for the moment, but there was enough left to get me to my feet and follow the others to the deck.

I have faced death since, and well-nigh shaken hands with it, but never did the knowledge of its nearness affect me as did the words of the marine; and 'twould take more than money to make me go through a like thirty seconds, or the time it took me to get from the cabin.

Lounsbury had been moved, and lay on his back on the deck with his head resting on the edge of the helm grating. He was soaking from the sousing that had brought him to life, but I sent up a mental thanksgiving on the discovery that it had not also brought him to reason. The sole sign of vitality lay in the fact that he breathed. There was a hoarse and hollow tone at each heave of his broad chest, which I knew to be due to his broken head; and though I felt him to be a deadly enemy and a charnel house for morals there was a pity in it to see the abject helplessness of the once powerful figure as it sprawled on the hot, white planking.

Scammell stooped for the man's pulse, peering closely into his face the while, and then for a moment the whole load of anxiety came back on me as he straightened up and said:

"I have seen this fellow before, though I fail to place him as Thorndyke. He look like the chap who escaped from the rebels after spiking the guns near White Plains. But that was before we took New York. Why the d—l can't I remember names?"

Here again was mighty dangerous ground, for Scammell was right, though I knew nothing of it then nor until the war was over. The spiking of the guns was an old story, but it had been long agone, and I was only aware of the bald fact. However, I felt that he had struck a scent, which if followed up (and I fancied him the man for it) might, nay, would, be likely to drive me to bay.

It was well, then, that at that moment a recall gun sounded from the off-lying schooner. It seemed to wake the lieutenant to the fact that time had gone, and that the sun was well toward its setting. Without more ado a guard was left on the vessel until a report could be made to the captain of the Sprite, and with the others I went along, that I might again tell my tale and get my knife-thrust into proper dressing.

(To be continued.)

SUPERSTITIONS.

Based Upon Occurrences Which Have Concrete Force Behind Them.

There should be little superstition left in these digging, delving, scholarly and scientific days, and yet it is just as rampant if not more so than ever. There is an old expression about "somebody walking on my grave" that is used as much to-day as 100 years ago. It is a peculiar, shivering sensation caused by the body being struck with an electric current. The air and the body are full of electric currents. Some organisms are more highly strung than others, and are more susceptible to these impressions. There is another little thing that happens to many. It is a twitching of a muscle in the shoulder or upper back that feels as though the body had been lightly tapped by the hand of another. Many believe that ghosts tap them at such time and that the tap is a warning from a dead friend. This, of course, is untrue. In fact, it is only one phase of sciatic rheumatism that later on may develop and demonstrate that the "ghost" had little to do with its manipulations.

Shakespeare Out Today.

At Illye, in Hungary, a theatrical novelty was thus announced recently: "Dependent on God's holy will, on Jan. 29, in the year 1890 after Christ's birth, will be performed for the first time 'Romeo and Juliet,' a sensational world renowned tragedy in five acts, with songs, dances and Bengal lights, by William Shakespeare! The author will be present at the performance."

ALASKAN FISHERMEN.

Wonderful Results Achieved by Using Simple Apparatus.

With his home-made fishing tackle, one native Alaskan can capture more fish in a day than can any three white men with their latest improved implements. The Alaskan Indian shows his intelligence by clinging to his own implements and tools, and at the same time in quietly adapting himself to the greatly altered conditions of his environment. He will adopt certain of our customs and utensils, but refuses to adopt many others. While he will always give you the most superstitious reasons for clinging to his own time-honored tools, he is quick to decide that the spirits wish him to make use of any new idea which will be an actual benefit under existing conditions. These Indians use the same fishing tackle that Bering found them using in his explorations of 1741, and which George Vancouver found during his first visit among them as a midshipmite under the famous Capt. Cook a few years later. Fish are abundant. Alaskan homes are always near some excellent fishing grounds. A village is often situated in a certain location simply to be near good halibut banks. Hooks used in fishing for halibut are usually made of a fork of spruce root, to which an iron barb, which sometimes takes the place of the one of bone used in the primitive hook. All bait is secured to the hook by means of a small cedar cord, which is neatly lashed amout the hook when it is not in use. Halibut feed near the bottom of the sea. The Indian has a method, as ingenious as it is rude, to keep his bait where it will be most tempting. He will tie a stone a few feet above the hook on his line with a slip-loop, which the halibut, in trying to get away, will twitch out, releasing the stone and giving the Indian warning that he can draw up his 50 or 100-pound halibut without the additional weight of the stone. Between the hook and the stone sinker is a wooden float whittled in the shape of a duck, which, in seeking to rise from the surface, draws the hook up the proper distance from the bottom.—Pittsburg News.

THE NEXT CENSUS.

Congress will probably pass a bill at this session to provide for taking the next census. The primary purpose of the government in thus counting the people, which the constitution requires to be done once in ten years, is to ascertain how many representatives in congress shall be apportioned to each state. Until a first census could be taken the constitution itself specified the number of representatives allowed to each of the thirteen states. Virginia was assigned ten members, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania were allowed eight each, New York and Maryland six each, and the other states were granted representation in the same arbitrary manner. The total membership of the first house of representatives was sixty-five.

The apportionment based on the first census, that of 1790, allowed one representative for every 33,000 people, as near as the divisions could be made. On that basis the membership of the house became 105. By the next census, ten years later, using the same "unit of population," the number of representatives was increased to 141.

Since that time it has been necessary with every new census to allow a larger population to each district, and also, with the exception of one decade, to enlarge the membership of the house. A part of the increase has been caused by the admission of new states. There are now 357 men in the house, and each congressional district is made to contain as near 173,901 souls by the census of 1890 as is possible.

The forthcoming census in 1900 will, as usual, make a new apportionment necessary. The population of the United States, which was 62,622,250 in 1890, will be, it is estimated, from 74,000,000 to 76,000,000, not including our new possessions.

It is not desirable to have the house of representatives made much larger if its efficiency as a legislative body is to be maintained. Hence, that increase of population will probably make necessary an enlargement of the congressional district—perhaps an increase to 20,000—which would be six times the population of the original unit of apportionment.

The Baby's Bands.

When the flannel bands are no longer worn, the babe should have a knitted band of saxony wool. These are knitted round and fully twelve inches in length. They are seamed two and two for elasticity and have plain knitted straps one and one-eighth inches wide over the shoulders, and a strap one and a half inches wide and two inches long sewed to the centre of the front at the bottom. The diaper is pinned to this strap, thus insuring a thickness of wool over the baby's stomach and bowels all of the time. Twenty-five cents' worth of saxony wool will knit two bands. One hundred and fifty stitches cast on will make the bands large enough to last an ordinary child until it is a year old.

Lost Umbrellas.

Every year 600,000 umbrellas are said to be lost in Paris. According to these statistics, one person in every four loses his umbrella. The police say that ladies are much more careful with their things than men, for the number of parasols taken to the lost property office annually is only about 100.

Question of Diet.

A fish diet may not strengthen the brain, but a little fishing trip often tends to invigorate the imagination.

WITH THE LAWMAKERS

Anti-Pass Bill That Pleases the Most Radical Reformers.

WHY "ANTI-SALOON" MISCARRIES.

Temperance Sentiment Not Organized—The Forty-nine Drinking Places for the 2,500 Old Soldiers in the Milwaukee Home Will Continue—Monroe's Noble Showing of Personal Property Taxed—Mr. LaFollette's Partner.

Madison, Wis., March 28.—Lots of things are happening, for the end of the session is in sight. The temperance reform measures being knocked in the head, gracefully but effectually. The mile limit on the forty-nine saloons that beset the 2,500 old soldiers at the Milwaukee home was finally buried Friday. There were thirty-two assemblymen willing to show their sympathy with the abolition movement on a test vote, which is encouraging; but only one did any talking in favor of suppressing the saloons where, within six years, ten veterans have been killed under suspicious circumstances and only one prosecution has followed, and that a failure.

Legislators are strangely afraid of this saloon issue. Even Hall of Dunn county, while he votes for everything that goes against the traffic, is not hungering for any impassioned oratory on that line. Good men like True of Baraboo and Thomas of Chippewa Falls got up and said they had voted for such a measure for the Milwaukee home in past sessions, but had concluded that as long as the federal authorities sell drink inside the grounds, it was not the business of the state to interfere with the town of Wauwatosa. When one sounds men privately they say they are tired of talking and voting alone for reform bills.

Why the Saloons Win.

The fact is, the temperance people must build up the sentiment in the towns between sessions and get some men in the legislature who are here on the issue of temperance reform, if they want to accomplish anything. The temperance people sleep until the session is convened and then rush round to frame a bill and get in some church petitions, and expect to enact legislation through lawmakers who owe them nothing for their election. The reformers should model after the plan that is about to kill the free pass. The battle was fought in townmeeting, caucus and convention, and these pledged legislators have nothing to do but carry out their promises to the people. There are more citizens of Wisconsin ugly about saloonism than there are those worried by free passes. But the sentiment of the latter was organized.

Some Nice Things About Monroe.

Mr. Dodge, the Monroe man, whose name the soldiers' home bill carried, is a genial man, who looks as if he might be a royal grandfather for children who loved to pull his handsome whiskers. Monroe has 4,000 people, and Mr. Dodge has been president of the school board for decades. He has been chairman of the county board and Republican committee. He is a lumberman and has a farm of 560 acres and is interested in the sash, door and blind business. He has three children. He was born in Barry, Vt., but since 1855 has been in Green county. He is a Universalist by denomination. Monroe is famous for cheese factories and strong men, like John Luchsinger, the Treats, Henry Ludlow, and C. W. Twining, bankers. Judge Cate went from there to Stevens Point, and Ed Bryant's name is well known. The people pay their taxes wonderfully well; and whereas personal property in Wisconsin averages about 10 per cent. to the real property on the valuation lists, Monroe City reports $921,934 personal and $1,057,940 real—about 90 per cent. When Monroe people read Governor Scofield's message scoring people who dodge personal taxes their bosoms heave with pride.

University Gets All It Asks.

The university will get all it asks this year, with hands down. Already the senate has got ready for passage the bill appropriating $151,000 for new buildings and improvements, the only discussion being as to whether $30,000 or $35,000 should be voted for the dairy building. The bill provides an appropriation of $100,000 for an engineering building, and limits the cost of construction strictly to the amount of the appropriation; and $16,000 for the erection of a water-power and other improvements to the workworks system of the institution.

The normal schools will get all they want, as they always do. Judge Orton got in front of a bill the other day which extends terms of normal regents from three to five years. It was as if a locomotive had struck him when the vote was taken. There are seven of these schools planted over the state, and parents of bright girls and boys who have had a whirl or expect to take one in their classic precincts dot the landscape like trees. This is the judge's first term and he "didn't understand"—as lovers say when they patch up a quarrel.

The assembly has passed a bill to suppress the railroad pass, express frank, etc., that satisfies the most radical reformers, and the senate won't do much to it, if anything. The amendment to the constitution is a horse of another color, and the two branches cannot seem to agree yet. But if such a bill as the assembly has passed becomes a law, the party pledge will be fairly redeemed; the amendment can "evolve" in the sunshine of actual experience.

LaFollette's Partner Before Committee.

A mild sensation was caused in the capitol the other day, owing to the appearance before the committee on taxation of Mr. Gilbert E. Roe, Mr. LaFollette's law partner, representing the Western Union Telegraph company, in resistance to some bills proposing higher taxes. There was a disposition at first among the newspaper correspondents to think something tremendous was occurring; but the storm moderated when it was learned that Mr. Roe had represented this corporation for some years. Even corporations have a right to have their side presented when it is proposed to increase their burdens. Mr. Roe is a young man who has worked his way up in the world and is much respected throughout Dane county, where he was reared.

$15,000 to Protect Forests.

Two years ago a tentative commission to look after our timber interests was named by the legislature. This year it is here, headed by ex-Senator G. B. Burrows of Madison and H. C. Putnam of Eau Claire (both lumbermen) after $15,000 to make a start. They want a department of state forestry established, made up of state officers, under whom shall be a superintendent at $3,000, with a five years' term. His assistant is to receive $2,000. The idea is to give them an office in Madison. No more state lands are to be sold. At present the state has about 350,000 acres left. This shall constitute the forestry reserve. Counties are authorized also to maintain forest reserves, to be supervised by this superintendent at county expense. He shall remove dead timber and such live timber as he pleases, logging profits to go to the state or county treasury. It seems that in the scientific care of forests a certain number of trees are felled every year. The superintendent may build roads, plant or sow trees, and establish forest experiment stations, co-operating with the federal government, which promises to give the state some stations when Wisconsin has made a start. It is hoped in time the university at Madison will have a college of forestry. Cornell has one and owns 30,000 acres of timbered Adirondacks, where the students go to practice and study. The head of this college is Dr. Fernow, who was formerly the forest commissioner at Washington. He is a German and gave some lectures in Madison on tree culture about two years ago.

Burning of Cities Unnecessary.

The proposed policy is evidently a wise one, in that not too much will be attempted on the start. The superintendent is to have a fire warden in every township where one is needed, and the first business of the whole department will be to put out fires. It seems that nearly all these censional fires that make cities into ashes are raging for days before they finally do their fatal work. A town sees smoke miles away and does nothing about it—takes its chances. In 1871, when Peshtigo was burned (in Governor Fairchild's administration,) and nearly 1,000 people were destroyed, the fire was raging in the distance for weeks. Phillips knew that there were fires for days before it got too near and too big to stop. So, too, the fires in Barron county that rendered 280 families destitute recently. There are 8,000,000 acres of land in northern Wisconsin on which timber has been more or less cleared. To this an area of 500,000 acres is being added each year. It is these wastes that cause forest fires. It is said a fire in a forest will die out. Moreover, fire sweeping over these "cut" regions prevents new growth of timber. The work of the commission, therefore, will be to clear these tracts and keep the fire off, and then to grow new timber. Of course, the work will require years for full accomplishment. But eventually our forest reserves may become a source of great profit, timber being cut each year, and being constantly replaced by new growths. Ex-Speaker Burrows is a sleuth hound when he gets interested in a public benefit and he never lets go until he wins.

Judicial Timber from Ashland.

Lamoreux of Ashland is a likely man of whom good things are expected. He was born in Portage county and put in some years as an editor in Cumberland, where he was also postmaster, until he went to Ashland in 1884. He has been an attorney ever since he reached man's estate and his majority in the senatorial election was terrific—two to one. Senator Lamoreux is a conservative lawyer, whose opinion is much sought by the senate; a man of character and will be a judge some day when it comes northern Wisconsin's turn.

Dan Riordan's name would indicate that he did not come from Germany, but he was born in Berlin (Green county) and was well educated at an Indiana normal school. Although scarce 36 years old he is a judge and has been for four years, being Governor Upham's appointee for Vilas county. The predominance of men in the northern county (Mr. Riordan's district takes in eight counties in the lumber district) is shown by the fact that though his district and Senator Weed's (Winnebago) have practically the same population, about 37,000, there were 17,032 votes cast for senator in the former district as against 10,676 in Winnebago county. Senator Riordan is popular and votes right.

A Porto Rico Lieutenant.

A straight-out representative of the Norwegian-Americans (who, by the way, do not land many men in the legislature, notwithstanding their imputed fondness for politics) is Norman Knudson of Manitowoc. He is but 25 years of age and the Spanish war aided his election, for he went to Porto Rico as first lieutenant. His majority, however, was very small—37 votes out of nearly 10,000 cast. Mr. Knudson is a clerk by occupation and has been enthusiastic in national guard matters since 1890.

A Viroqua Editor in the Senate.

Senator Munson is so well-known in Madison that he does not seem "new." He ran the Richland Republican for ten years and has kept the Viroqua Censor hot for eleven years. He has held clerkships in the legislature far enough sessions to make legislation A, B, C to him. He has a lovely home and owns enough property in Viroqua to keep him from worrying, and takes visitors to ride behind a horse with a pedigree as long as the Duke of Cambridge's. Mr. Munson has an independent streak in him which causes the politicians to lie awake nights occasionally, but reforms are apt to interest him and he is disposed to do the right thing by the people.

Senator Munson conducts The Censor, said to have the biggest circulation (2,000) of any weekly of its class in the state. Viroqua has less than 2,000 people, but it is full of greatness. Henry Casson hails from there; and Smith, who gave Babcock a smart rub for congress; and General Rogers, who was associated with the internal revenue; and Colonel Butts, who won many Republican victories with "Jerry" Rusk and once stood for congress, but is now of a Populistic turn; and Dr. Wilkins, the charities expert, who conducts the county asylum in a way that makes it a model according to some of the board of control people, and has more art and rare pictures crammed into his parlor than a city meat packer could understand in seven aeons.

ORLANDO BURNETT.

NEWS FROM SCANDINAVIA

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM SWEDEN, NORWAY AND DENMARK.

Leftist Members of the Storthing Refuse an Invitation to Dine With the Crown Prince, Thus Accentuating the Trouble Between Norway and Sweden—Silent Protest Against Some of the Utterances of the Crown Prince—Tribute to Bjornson by a London Critic—Count Wachtmeister's Engagement—Oscar to Visit William.

CHRISTIANIA, March 17.—Sixty Leftist members of the storthing, the legislative assembly of Norway, have declined an invitation to dine with the Swedish crown prince, Gustaf, who is acting as regent of Sweden and Norway during the absence of King Oscar II, who is in Southern France seeking to recuperate his health.

The refusal of the legislators to accept the hospitality of the regent is doubly significant as emphasizing the resentment provoked in Norway by a recent saying of the crown prince, in a public meeting at Stockholm, that he would not object to lead the Swedes against the headstrong Norwegians in a resort to arms to settle the quarrel between the two countries, and as the most striking indication of open enmity to Sweden which has been shown in Christiania of late.

A few nights ago, while the crown prince was returning from the military club in Christiania, he met a crowd of people, who booted him and pelted him with snowballs. The Norwegian papers condemned the demonstration, describing it as in any event a purely personal incident. But the refusal of the members of the storthing to dine with the regent has wider bearings and is in the nature of a political protest against continuance of the union with Sweden.

In spite of the action of the storthing last winter in legalizing the adoption of the separate Norwegian flag, an overwhelming majority of the people of Norway bitterly opposes the existing regime. Of late in both Norway and Sweden there has been an ominous increase of military and naval forces, with clearly one object in view—to support, if necessary by arms, all claims which may lead to an entire separation of the two countries.

The opposition to the continuance of the union is stronger in Norway than in Sweden, but even the Swedes contend that the existing union, which rests upon the riksdag, or greater charter, declaring an irrevocable union, without prejudice to the separate government constitution and laws of each country, cannot be continued without modifications of a radical character.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm.

There are 48 daily papers in Sweden at present.

The Sodra Teatern has been sold to an unknown syndicate of this city for 220,000 crowns.

The net income of the telegraph system of Sweden during the year of 1898 was 1,595,204 crowns.

A. Anderson has purchased property No. 33 on Badstugatan from Olaus Olsson for 6,600 crowns.

The Duke of Monaco has been made a member of the Anthopological-Geographical society of Stockholm.

The Swedish railway commission has appropriated 900,000 crowns for the purchase of 20 American locomotives.

H. Akerman has been appointed Swedish-Norwegian minister in Paris to succeed F. G. K. Due, who recently resigned.

N. W. Rhedin of Ellesbo, who is at present in Nice, has subscribed 5,000 crowns to Professor Nathorst's Greenland expedition.

Madame Charlotte Ehrenborg, who recently passed away at her home in this city, has in her will donated 20,000 crowns to the Riddarhuset.

Madame Charlotte Ohde, who recently died in this city, has in her will provided for a donation of 20,000 crowns to various charitable institutions of the city.

It is announced that King Oscar, who is now in France, will call on Emperor William at Potsdam on his way home to Stockholm. Last week his majesty visited Pan, the home of the Bernadotte family.

The cost of building cruisers in Sweden is increasing. The "Svea" was built at an expense of 2,680,000, the "Niord" will cost 4,000,000 crowns, and the "Dristigheten," which is also under construction, will cost 4,378,000 crowns.

The well known Swedish socialistic leader, Tailor Palm, celebrated his 50th birthday in the presence of a large number of party friends. The Socialists held a meeting at the Victoria theater, Djurgarden, on the same day, when Mr. Palm addressed a large and appreciative audience.

Besides the John Ericsson monument, which will be erected in the near future, the city will be additionally ornamented by two more monuments, one of Carl XV, which will be raised in front of the new "Riksdagshus" and another of Tegner, which will be raised at the Tegnerlunden.

Rev. Joseph Linden, a prominent missionary, who, during the past five years has been engaged in the work in Congo, South Africa, has recently succumbed to an attack of climatic fever, which is claiming so many victims in that country. Mr. Linden was born and educated in Stockholm.

Sigrid Martensson, a Swedish seamstress of this city, attempted recently to commit suicide by drinking a poisonous beverage. The woman, it is alleged, was engaged to a young painter, who a short time ago rejected her. He suicidal attempt was a failure and through timely medical aid her life was saved.

One-hundred trains arrive daily to the "Centralstation" in Stockholm.

Knut E. Ljungstrom, an employe of the Stockholm Handelsbank, disappeared from the city a few days ago with a sum of 10,000 crowns. The occurrence has created much comment in the city, as he belonged to an exceptionally respectable family, his father being president of the state railway commission.

Madame Ruth Walfridsson-Dorph, daughter of the deceased prison inspector, Dorph of Venersborg, and widow of Dr. K. Walfridsson, the well known Congo missionary, is at present engaged in the translation of Bunyan's "Pijgrim's Progress" into the so-called African "flotiss" tongue of Congo, a book, which with its rich illustrations and striking allegories will take well among the negroes, who are exceedingly fond of figurative literature.

Society is now discussing the engagement of Count Carl A. Wachtmeister—well known in Stockholm society circles—the secretary of the Swedish-Norwegian consulate in Chicago, to Miss Beulah Hubbell of Des Moines, Ia. The Wachmeisters are an ancient and noble family of Sweden, and have always held distinguished positions since they came to Sweden, in the Sixteenth century. One uncle of the present count was minister of foreign affairs, and one is now lord chamberlain to King Oscar. Count Wachtmeister's fiancee, whom he met two years ago in Washington, is the only daughter of the wealthy railroad magnate, F. M. Hubbell of Des Moines.

Gothenburg.

Henric E. Frisell, director of D. Carnego & Co., is dead.

The Gothenburg "teater" was recently purchased by Director Banft for 150,000 crowns.

The oldest minister in the Gothenburg diocese is Rev. Svening A. Schiller, who was born in 1812.

Madame Blanche Dickson has recently donated 3,000 crowns for the furtherance of promoting social pleasures among the school children of the city.

There is about to be organized another steamship company in this city to operate between Hull and Gothenburg. It will be organized as a stock company and will be backed by a capital of 1,500,000 crowns.

NORWAY.

Christiania.

Otto G. Mejlaender, "justitiarius," is dead, aged 69 years.

One of Norway's foremost scientists, Professor Sophus Lie, is dead.

Attorney A. T. Omholt has been chosen editor of the "Dagbladet."

Toften Anderson, who celebrated his 104th birthday recently is beyond a doubt the oldest inhabitant in Norway. His oldest son is 70 years old.

Norway's custom receipts during the month of January, of the present year amounted to 5,174,169 crowns, against 4,343,092 crowns during the same month last year.

A translation of Bjornstjerne Bjornson's new play, "Paul Lange and Thora Parsberg," has been issued in London. William Archer reviews the play and says of the famous author: "Had I been ignorant of his writings, and even of his name, I could not have been 10 minutes in his company without recognizing in him a man of genius. Except in mere inches—for he is not above middle height—he is in every way built on a large scale, a true son of the sea kings. His lion-like head is carried gallantly erect on his broad square shoulders. His forehead is massive, his eyebrows bushy, and, as a rule, contracted over his gold-rimmed spectacles. His light blue eyes are frank and yet piercing; his nose, his lips, his chin, are all absolutely firm and clear cut. There is not a weak or undecided line in this whole countenance. Abundant and yet not dense, his silver hair stands up crisply around his forehead, and through it you cannot but note the ruddy health of the skin below. Health, radiant health, is the keynote of his whole personality. It may seem a grotesque thing to say, but he struck me as the cleanest human being I ever saw."

DENMARK.

Copenhagen.

Times have never been better in Copenhagen, and for that matter, throughout Denmark.

Hotel "Kjellerup," the property of P. Bundygaard of Kjellerup, was sold a few days ago to H. Hedeman for 14,000 crowns.

Baron I. E. Bille-Brahe, is dead, aged 79 years. The deceased was a Knight of Dannebrog and was very prominent in political circles of the city.

The Danish government has ordered 41 new locomotives from Milano, after first consulting Swedish railway firms, who were unable to furnish them.

Denmark's Teachers' association had at the beginning of the present year, 6,514 members. Next year the association will celebrate its 25th anniversary.

Johann Rasmussen, a wealthy merchant of Copenhagen has presented his entire geological collection valued at 10,000 crowns to the People's museum.

At the recent concert given under the auspices of the Journalists' club of this city the receipts amounted in net to 2,000 crowns. The money will be given to charitable institutions.

Mrs. Holmblad-Jenson, wife of the well-known Danish painter, Jensen, died in Copenhagen about two weeks ago. The deceased was a daughter of Judge Holmblad and a sisted of the late Consul General Holmblad.

The Swedish Captain A. Wester, who distinguished himself during the Turko-Grecian war and who furnished King George of Greece with messages from his father, King Christian, during those critical periods, when mail connections were broken off, has been appointed Knight of Dannebrog by King Christian.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT.

Senator White of California and Senator Mallory of Florida are cousins.

Before Representative Jerry Simpson became a ranchman he was as for several years a sailor on the great lakes.

William Watson, the poet, has received by the death of a distant relative a legacy which will render him independent for life.

General Marsh of Illinois has a knowledge of military laws and tactics among the best in Congress, for he has made a careful study of these matters for years.

Robert Barr, the novelist, says that he will wager he can step off a train at any village in England, and at two out of every three houses receive an affirmative answer to the question, "Have you any relatives in America?"

Horatio Garland Tuttle of Macon, Mo., is an uncle of Vice-President Hobart, and, though 71 years old, attends regularly to his business. His grandfather was Lieutenant under General Gates during the revolution and one of the Boston tea party.

The Confederate badge which President McKinley wore at Macon, Ga., has made it so popular that the organization which issued it has been overwhelmed with requests for duplicates. It has been promptly copyrighted, and several hundred are now being turned out daily.

One of the heroes of the late war, concerning whom little has been heard, is Ensign H. H. Ward of California, who is now of the bureau of navigation at Washington. D. C. Posing as an Englishman he visited Gibraltar, Cadiz, Porto Rico and other places, from which he sent valuable information to the navy department.

One of the first marriages between the officers of our army and the members of families of conquered provinces is that of Lieutenant Albert J. Dillon of the United States volunteer signal corps, who will shortly lead to the altar the daughter of Senor Palma, alcalde of Mayaguez, Porto Rico.

The Crown Prince of Siam will soon be attached to a British infantry regiment at Aldershot for about twelve months for a thorough course of drill and military instruction. Lieutenant Colonel C. V. Hume, R. A., has been Military Governor to the Crown Prince for more than two years.

Senator Ross of Vermont is a man of punctual habits. When offered the appointment to succeed Senator Morrill, he said he would allow himself half an hour to think it over. He shut himself up in his library for thirty minutes, at the end of which he had made his decision. In thirty-six hours he was on his way to Washington.

OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF BABES.

Helen has not yet celebrated her third birthday. Recently her mother noticed, after dinner, that Helen had left considerable of her meal on the outside of her face and asked: "Why, Helen, what have you on your mouth?" Helen promptly replied: "Only my lips."

Kittie, aged 3, received a letter from her cousin the other day and her mamma read it aloud. When it was finished Kittie said: "Mamma, I bet if grandma would lend me her specs I could read it myself, 'cause then my eyes would be older than yours."

Little Palmer was looking through a book on California fruit culture, and after studying one of the illustrations for a long time he turned to his papa, saying: "It must make the people out there awful fidgety, with all those irritating ditches."

"Mamma," asked little Georgie, "is it true that nobody who tells stories will go to heaven?" "Yes, my dear," mamma replied. "Then," said the child, "you better watch out. Didn't you tell me yesterday they was no more of that jelly left? I just eat half a tumblerful of it that I found on the top shelf in the pantry."

"... down on me when I'm trying to do them a favor, just in that way, and I suppose I always will be. I don't let it bother me as much as I used to. Still, young man, I would advise you not to go punching heads, you know."

"Why not, sir?" demanded the owner

IDEAS FOR BICYCLERS.

The cyclists of Berne adopt the customary Swiss cape for winter riding. It is made in dark blue or black frieze with a peaked hood which can be drawn over the head. The appearance is distinctly picturesque, though, perhaps, somewhat suggestive of a witch on a broomstick.

The irrepressible John Chinaman is making himself obnoxious as a cyclist in Shanghai. He evidently fancies himself as a trick-rider, and is anxious to show off his dexterity regardless of the safety of the general public. An aggrieved resident wrote to one of the Shanghai papers regretting that such things should be. He complains that young native scorchers ride at a reckless pace through the crowded streets, with arms folded across the chest. He remarked one who was not only riding "hands off," but had actually taken off the handle-bar of his machine and was holding it over his head! If a man chooses to make a goose of himself in this manner and runs into a brick wall he has only himself to blame; but in this particular case the young celestial did worse—he lost control of his machine and ran into a lady who was riding on the opposite side of the street, knocked her off and smashed her machine.

FACTS OF REAL INTEREST.

Icebergs in the Atlantic sometimes last for 200 years.

The policemen of the City of Mexico are being taught English.

Half the ships in the world are British. The best of them can be converted into ships of war in forty-eight hours.

Italian antiquaries have unearthed what they believe to be the ashes of Julius Caesar in the ruins of the Roman forum.

Paris accresses wear paper lace, which by night looks as beautiful and delicate as the best of real lace, while it costs but a trifle.

Twelve years ago one sailor out of every 106, on an average, lost his life by accident. Now the proportion has been reduced to one in 250.

Calico print works use 40,000,000 dozen eggs per year, wine clarifiers use 10,000,000 dozen, the photographers and other industries use many millions, and these demands increase more rapidly than table demands.

USELESS INFORMATION.

The first lifeboat was launched in 1700.

There is only one sudden death among women to eight among men.

One-third of the people who go mad are said to recover their senses.

One-thousand tons of soot settle monthly within the 118 square miles of London.

In Russia you must marry before 80 or not at all, and you may marry only five times.

In seventy years the average man grows a beard twenty-five feet long, hair almost fifty feet long, and nails twenty-three feet long.

THREE HUNDRED PICTURES

Of Our New Possessions

DESTINY has suddenly made the United States an empire. The fortunes of war have added to her care and ownership rich tropical island in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. They are Uncle Sam's, yet they are strangers, for want of accurate pictorial knowledge of them. This want is now fully supplied by this new book of photographic views. Turning its pages is like the passing of a grand panorama. Its realistic pictures present to the eye beautiful and marvelous sights in those fertile island countries. The book also includes numerous fine scenes in the United States associated with the Spanis-American war; as, camp pictures, life in the army and on war-ships, etc., etc.

Grand Photographic Panorama . . .

In this book are pictures of street and city views, of country and mountain scenery of river and sea-coast sights, of interesting objects and strange people in Porto Rico Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines, which give an accurate knowledge of the beauty of these rich tropical islands, the customs of their inhabitants and their modes of living and dressing, of their dwellings and occupations, public buildings and churches, and other sights and scenes which strike American travelers as typical, curious and wonderful. There are views of life in camps, on the march and in battle, in America, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, and scenes of life on war-ship in peace and in wary in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, at Manila and Santiago.

A Partial List of the Photographic Views

Cuban Scenes

- Bird's-eye View of the City of Havana.
- Morro Castle, Old Fortress at Havana.
- A Large Sugar Plantation in Cuba
- A Spanish Bull-fight in Havana.
- A Spanish Matador.
- Magnificent Palace of Captain-general.
- Typical Home of Cuba's Poor.
- Insurgents in a Forest Stronghold
- Intrenchments at Camp McCalla.
- Tomb of Columbus, in Havana.

Porto Rican Scenes

- Camp of American Soldiers, Porto Rico.
- Bird's-eye View of the City of Ponce.
- Spanish Barracks After Bombardment.
- A Panorama of San Juan Harber.
- Statue of Columbus in San Juan.
- A Native Poultry-vender.

Hawaiian Scenes

- Raising American Flag Over Hawaii.
- Gathering Sea-bird's Eggs by Carloads.
- The Royal Palace at Honolulu.
- Crater of Immense Volcano Kilauea.
- Group of Hula dancers.

Philippine Scenes

- Bird's-eye View of the City of Manila.
- An Exciting Cock Fight.
- A Native Passenger-cab in Manila
- Street Scenes in Philippines Capitol.
- Methods of Punishing Prisoners.
- A Rude Method of Plowing.
- The Draft Animals in the Philippines.
- The Garrote-Spanish Execution.
- A Moro Family from the Interior.

Army Scenes

- Regimental Scenes at Various Camps.
- Soldiers Leaving Washington for Front.
- Portable Cavalry Blacksmith-shop
- Rough Rider in a Toss-up.
- An Unexpected Roll-call.
- Court-martial in Session.
- A Crack Company of Colored Troops.

Naval Scenes

- Wreck of the Maine in Havana Harbor.
- Handling Rapid-fire Guns During Action.
- In the Fighting-tops.
- Pictures of War-ships' Mascots.
- In the Washington Navy-yard.

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The New Home Illustrated Atlas of the World, *160 pages, it is a splendid book. In fine colored maps, in pictures and in reading matter the New Home Atlas is equal and better than those being sold by agents for $5 a copy and upward. It has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, including the changes in the world's geography and history, caused by America's recent victory over Spain. It is especially full and complete in maps, descriptions, statistics, etc., etc., of our new possessions. In the New Home Atlas there are fine colored maps of every nation, state and island on the globe, with a description of each, including location, size, population, typography, productions, climate, inhabitants, forms of goverment, capitals, etc., etc.*

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